

# Objectors in Cabinet delay Bill on direct elections

Mr objectors in the Cabinet are delaying publication of the Bill for direct elections to the European Parliament until mid-June, thus embarrassing Mr Callaghan. The four objectors are Mr Foot, Mr Shore, Mr Silkin and Mr Booth.

## Embarrassment for Mr Callaghan

David Wood, local Editor, writes: Mr Callaghan's embarrassment is not new. It is a result of the fact that the Conservative Party is not in a position to make its best endeavours to fulfil the United Kingdom's obligation under the Treaty of Rome. The four objectors are Mr Foot, Mr Shore, Mr Silkin and Mr Booth.

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# Thatcher pledge on Scottish assembly

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, has had to give a private assurance to Scottish prospective parliamentary candidates that there will eventually be an assembly in Edinburgh.

The fact that the candidates, who met her in a private reception in Perth on Saturday after her closing speech at the Scottish Conservative conference, sought the assurance is an indication of the confusion among delegates about where the party stands on devolution.

Mrs Thatcher in her speech reiterated the statement earlier in the week by Mr Pym, Opposition spokesman on devolution, that there had to be an all-party conference and that such talks were genuine if participants would need to embark on them without having already made up their minds.

Shadow ministers have consequently decided to pull back from the previous commitment to a directly elected assembly. When Mrs Thatcher was asked about that by the candidates, who will be the first to face it when it comes to a general election, she said no one could know what would emerge from all-party discussions but it was clear that no single party could not do a devolution Bill through Parliament.

Mrs Thatcher said she expected there would be an assembly eventually, but she also stated that there may have to be a quasi-federal solution, a view that is shared by the party's ardent devolutionists who feel they have lost a lot of ground as a result of last week's conference and the speeches of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pym.

There are some prominent Scottish Conservatives who believe that the cause of devolution stands a better chance under a Labour government than a Conservative administration because of the proven difficulties of such a task.

The Government, however, is showing no signs of wanting to take the suggestion of Mr Pym, first made in February, because ministers are still pursuing their bilateral talks with the Scottish nationalists without inhibition.

The Conservative leader laid out the Scottish nationalists without inhibition. The Scottish nationalist MPs have only one objective, and that is to see the Scottish people, she said.

The move is the culmination of battles waged by the union and the Post Office Engineering Union, sometimes in the courts, to allow them the right other workers have to withdraw their labour.



Police and distressed onlookers at the wreckage of the helicopter which fell on to a parked Cessna aircraft.

# Five killed in air show collision at Biggin Hill

By Michael Horsnell

Five people were killed yesterday at the Biggin Hill air show when a helicopter was in collision with a Tiger Moth and then plummeted on to a parked aircraft waiting to take off. The dead, including two young brothers, were all on board the helicopter which was on a five-minute, £3 a head joyride. The collision happened less than 100ft from the ground.

The Tiger Moth, which was struck in the fuselage, landed safely though its pilot and passenger were taken to hospital. The pilot of the grounded Cessna aircraft escaped almost unhurt.

Two members of the Department of Trade's accidents investigation branch went to the scene of the crash and will report their findings to the Chief Inspector of Accidents. He will decide whether there will be a formal investigation into the accident, the first collision at Biggin Hill since the airfield was opened as a civil airport in 1959.

Last night it remained a mystery how the two aircraft collided; the investigators were told that the helicopter was climbing at an angle after taking off as the Tiger Moth was coming in to land.

The dead boys were Andrew James Barrow, aged 15, of Copperfield Close, Chalk, near Gravesend, and his brother Russell, aged 10. The helicopter pilot was Captain Hugh Lovett, aged 33, of Stoneacre, Corfe, near Taunton, Somerset, who was working for Ferranti Helicopters.

A man and a woman were also in the helicopter. The accident happened several hours before the start of the flying display on the last day of the three-day show and shortly after the Tiger Moth had been given clearance to land.

An eye-witness said: "The Tiger Moth was approaching to land as the helicopter started its lift up. The helicopter got up between 50ft and 100ft, rising gently, and had just changed into forward flight with both aircraft doing about 50 knots when they collided. There was just a loud bang." The rotor blades of the helicopter snapped off and parts of the wreckage plunged to the ground on to the Cessna. Mr Graham Dew, aged 40, the pilot, was sitting in the aircraft but he escaped with a cut hand and shock. The undercarriage of the Tiger Moth came away in the crash but the pilot managed to make a belly landing.

# Labour move to allow postmen to strike

By Tim Jones  
Labour Reporter

The Government intends to give Post Office workers the right to strike, Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers (UPW), told delegates to his union's eve-of-conference rally at Bourneville last night.

The move is the culmination of battles waged by the union and the Post Office Engineering Union, sometimes in the courts, to allow them the right other workers have to withdraw their labour.

Since the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, gave the right to strike to workers in the gas, water and electricity supply industries, Post Office workers have been almost alone in having no right to take industrial action.

The legislation will involve amendments to the Post Office Act, 1953, and the Telegraph Act, 1924. The union had met Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, on the issue and had made a strongly worded appeal to the Prime Minister.

In his letter to Mr Callaghan, the union said: "Post Office unions allow all the TUC affiliates can be accused of a criminal act when taking proper constitutional action in a dispute against an employer. This is an intolerable situation for our union. It reduces us to either criminals or slaves."

The rally was told by Mr Foot, Leader of the House of Commons, that British people would have few freedoms if they had relied on judges. Mr Foot said that if the freedom of the people, especially trade unionists, had been left to the

had just changed into forward flight with both aircraft doing about 50 knots when they collided. There was just a loud bang. The rotor blades of the helicopter snapped off and parts of the wreckage plunged to the ground on to the Cessna. Mr Graham Dew, aged 40, the pilot, was sitting in the aircraft but he escaped with a cut hand and shock. The undercarriage of the Tiger Moth came away in the crash but the pilot managed to make a belly landing.

Wreckage from both aircraft was scattered along the runway, which was cordoned off as the inquiry began. Squadron Leader Jock Maitland, chairman of the International Air Fair Committee, said: "This is a very tragic accident and one which should obviously not have happened. We will have to review the safety measures to ensure that this does not happen again. The cause of the accident is inexplicable."

He added: "The Tiger Moth was a visitor. I understand it was flying in formation with another aircraft that has radio."

Continued on page 2, col 2

# BI chief accuses Mr Ennals of eaking faith over pensions Bill

Carina Corina  
Local Editor

Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Services, of breaking an asking given by the Minister to the Committee of British Industry, leaked last night by Mr Methven, CBI director.

Methven, worried, by that the TUC wants to a new secretary for the pension fund into it, has acted after months waiting for talks on government's proposed which would give trade to half the seats by pension fund boards.

The letter, sent on Friday, Ennals, the CBI, in the present frosty relationship between itself and the services secretary. It said that Mr Ennals wrote to the CBI on January 25 suggesting a meeting to resolve the dispute.

Mr Ennals, in his reply, said that it would be to meet to discuss the points, but on the understanding that the did not agree that trade should have the sole to appoint members' of pension fund boards.

CBI and many say this would, disen-

franchise many pension scheme members and mean union officials' influencing investments, even though not themselves scheme members.

In March, Mr Methven wrote to Ennals, saying that the CBI was not in a position to accept the proposal, but he had no reply.

Mr Methven now states: "The Minister of State (Mr Stanley Orme) has made it clear on two occasions that a Bill to give effect to the proposals made in the White Paper of last June is now in draft."

Despite the understanding given to us by the Prime Minister in December, which we accepted in good faith, it is now being asked to restart talks with us on this matter, you have given us no opportunity to discuss the Bill's contents."

The CBI is apparently particularly annoyed by Mr Ennals' silence. It also sent to the department late last month the results of an independent opinion survey claiming that the great majority of employees and pensioners are opposed to the Government's plan.

member companies, employing two and a half million people. This shows that in the great majority of cases, nomination or appointment to management board of pension schemes is made by all members.

Mr Methven, in the letter now before Mr Ennals, comments: "Legislation on the lines you are proposing could overturn the great majority of satisfactory arrangements which are now operating."

There was no case for legislation along the lines proposed in the Government's White Paper and plans for a Bill should be abandoned so employers, workers, and the pensions industry could get on with the task of extending and improving pension schemes, removing them from the political power struggle.

The CBI says it is preparing a guide to good practice on pension participation following the recommendations of the Government's own Occupational Pensions Board.

The opinion survey quoted by the CBI said that 83 per cent of 1,385 people interviewed "strongly agreed" that pensioners' interests would be better served by allowing all members to be represented in management boards.

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# Refugees jam airports at Maputo and Beira

From Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, May 15

Travellers reaching Lisbon from Mozambique report that the airports at Maputo and Beira are jammed with Portuguese families trying desperately to leave the country by tomorrow, the last day when those who have decided not to take Mozambique nationality are legally allowed to stay.

The tension is heightened by the fact that not enough flights are available to meet the demand. It is estimated that some 20,000 to 25,000 people want to leave, so far between 5,000 and 6,000 have reached Lisbon.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry and its representatives in Mozambique have been trying to speed up departures and to persuade Mozam-

bique to extend the deadline. Prospects for those who have been successful in finding a flight are not encouraging. Portugal has already experienced great difficulties in absorbing the hundreds of thousands of refugees from its former African colonies.

The Mozambique decision was announced two months ago and refugees have since been arriving here at about 100 a day.

At the airport the arrivals are met by members of the Portuguese Red Cross and a government agency first set up to serve the refugees from Angola, of whom some 700,000 are now in the country.

The refugees are helped to get to family and friends, if they have any, and are given a grant of 2,500 escudos (about £38) for each adult.

Photographs, page 4

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# Imatium over C-Parsons rger likely

Carina Corina  
Local Editor

Imatium is this week expected to be a success. Sir Arnold Weinstock, managing director of CEC, that unless his agrees to merge with C.A. on the Government's terms, at the turbine generators for the Drax B power station will go to the Prime Minister, who told last week that the Drax must be placed without delay.

As other factors, would like the merger and order within a week.

# Katangans in retreat

A Zaire military spokesman said in Kasaji that the Shaba insurgents were in retreat, destroying bridges and mining roads. Government forces, supported by Moroccan troops, were advancing in several areas. Most of Kasaji's civilian population of 3,700 fled into the bush before the mission town fell to Zaire troops.

# Ulster talks call

Mr Gerard Fitt, leader of the mainly Roman Catholic Social and Democratic Labour Party, has called for political and constitutional talks to be held after Northern Ireland's local elections on Wednesday.

# Israel's new tank

Israel announced that its 56-ton Charriot tank is now being manufactured. Of original design, based on experience in the Yom Kippur war, it is said to be proof against any ballistic shell.

# Christians and sex

A Roman Catholic psychiatrist challenges many traditional tenets of Christian sexual morality in a book published today. He argues that certain sexual acts, traditionally condemned have to be reassessed and that not all premarital sex can be dismissed as fornication.

# Radicals elect leader

M. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber was yesterday elected president of the Radical Socialist Party in France, after an eclipse of nearly two years. He beat his rival, M. Edgar Faure, the President of the National Assembly, and veteran politician, by 465 votes to 340.

# Somalis put Briton on trial as spy

Mogadishu, May 15.—Miss Jane Wright, a Briton aged 20, will go on trial here on Tuesday for spying, together with a South African woman and two men, informed sources said today. They were all on board a yacht that went aground on the Somali coast last November.

The charges carry a maximum death penalty upon conviction. Miss Wright, of Manchester, Miss Christine Hollis, of South Africa, Mr Walter da Rio, a Swiss engineer, and Mr George de Neef, the Dutch owner of the yacht, set sail on November 3 for Malta from the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean.

# Obituary, page 16

Mr Herbert Wilcox; Mr Lionel Hale; Dr Barbara Moore. Leader page 15.

Letters: On the next Ambassador in Washington from Sir Cyril Pickard and others. Features: Tories and devolution; Israel elections.

William Rees-Mogg, on Peter Jay's appointment as Ambassador in Washington. Lord Chalfont looks at ways of dealing with the Soviet threat. Eric Hoffer wants the Tories not to count their chickens. Philip Howard on history in sound.

Arts, page 8. Michael Radcliffe on 'A Fine Old Conflict'. Jessica Mitford on John F. Kennedy. Brenda Lister's farewell to Saffron's Wells. Richard Williams on Talking Heads (Rock Garden) and Clive Berman on Nils Lofgren (Bammer-much Odeon).

Cricket: South Africa to follow ICC line on 'circus'. Better weather for Australians. Football: Korman Fox on the last weekend of the Football League season. Racing: Pharis wins Prix Lupin after narrow victory. Business News, pages 17-24.

Financial: Institutional Funds looking for a home. Hammonder Property: Department of Trade inquiries. Hugh Stephenson: Is sterling strong enough to stand on its own feet? Business features: Michael Cyril advances a Conservative industrial policy for Britain. Business Daily: An EEC etc on unfair competition.







"I'm John Roper,  
 President Services Com-  
 mittee. Although there  
 are extremely individ-  
 ualistic and competi-  
 tive people, the com-  
 munity has a strong  
 heart from which  
 everything flows. In  
 fact, many of our  
 local business men  
 have made a  
 career out of helping  
 the poor and pub-  
 lishing the names of  
 their benefactors  
 in the Yellow Pages  
 or on station-  
 ary. The reason, by  
 nature, is that the  
 business community  
 wants to be in-  
 volved in the com-  
 munity. It's a  
 desire to be part  
 of the whole."



## Labour call for more autonomy in North

urging the 29 northern MPs to press the Government to alleviate unemployment by allocating a sum for industrial development proportional to that allocated to the Scottish Development Agency.

Decisions by the northern regional council of the Labour Party, which is very much a grass-roots forum, are significant. It must be remembered that enormous losses this is virtually the last bastion of socialism in the English local government, containing two of the three counties in England still held by Labour.

The North is also the only political area where serious public interest has been taken in the establishment of elected regional authorities.

At the conference at Whitley Bay came soon after the North of England Development Committee met in Newcastle upon Tyne to discuss regional development possibilities.

Before it opened there was speculation that the Government was going to announce the creation of a North of England development agency with similar powers and responsibilities to the existing bodies in Scotland and Wales.

In fact, the main Government spokesman, Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State responsible for regional industrial policy, said that the Government would not put all the disadvantages of

# Says he should earlier

legislation that the public did not support. I am bound to admit that I was the blame. I persuaded myself that it was better to argue my case from within the Cabinet. I ought to have resigned earlier and voted against some of the more drastic measures."

He said that he had recently joined the National Committee for Electoral Reform and would be "glad to speak for any group in the middle ground which is prepared to put national unity ahead of partisan policies."

Mr. Prentice's immediate speaking programme includes Labour and Conservative meetings, Tory Reform Group meetings and general support of the electoral reform movement.

Mr. Ronald Haywood, general secretary of the Labour Party, coaxed in Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, yesterday the seriousness of his party's setback in the local government elections.

"Labour councils and the Labour Party have had to pay the short-term price for the Government's tackling of the economic problems which cannot be solved only in the long term; and they are being served."

# last year

to have internal purchasing power equivalent to £1,000 in April, 1974, is about £170.

**Treasury, April 29**

Conference costs: Expenditure in 1976-77 by the department of the Environment on Lancaster House and the Press Centre for the 1977 conferences amounted to £1,847,000. That includes all supplies and furnishings, a temporary building in the garden of Lancaster House.

**Environment, April 29**

**Land Fund assets:** The market value of the assets of the National Land Fund on March 31, 1977, was £16,302,241. Working balances of £1,740,775 were credited to the fund during the year ended March 31, 1977, and payments totalling £1,000,000 were made from the fund in the same period.

**Treasury, May 2**

**Earnings from tourism:** Figures for 1976 show earnings from tourism of £1,628m from foreign residents, and expenditure abroad of £1,038m, giving a positive balance of £590m.

**Trade, April 28**

**Plutonium production:** On the basis of an annual throughput of 150 tonnes at Windscale, about 25 tonnes of plutonium would be produced over 10 years. That would be stockpiled, except as far as it was required for use for approved purposes, for example for fuel fabrication.

**Energy, April 26**

## Invald-car drive.

A priest crippled by polio myelitis, the Rev Alfred Cower-Jones, aged 68, set off from Lytham, Lancashire, yesterday, on a 2,000-mile drive in his three-wheeled invalid car to prove the Government was not declaring the vehicles unsafe.

**TAX RATCHET**  
FROM OUR Correspondent  
Alderney

There is no anxiety in Westminster over the administration of the Channel Islands, but an interest in their affairs could be expected if they became a tax haven for the rich. Mr Rees, Home Secretary, said when he visited Alderney yesterday.

He said there was little interest in Westminster in the activities of the British Islands Reform Group, which has been strongly critical of Channel Islands administration.

"Only one MP has written to me on the subject," Mr Rees said. "But it would be silly of me to say that issues will not develop in the future. If the Channel Islands become a tax haven, then they will become a problem."

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## MPs protest at no-jury move

More than sixty Labour MPs from all sections of the party, have protested to Mr Rees, Home Secretary, about clauses in the Criminal Law Bill that would deprive people of the right to trial by jury on certain charges.

Mr Arthur Latham, (Paddington) said yesterday: "We have asked him not to proceed with these proposals in the Bill." The Bill has just started its committee stage.

that Don Juan should not have renounced his rights until after next month's general elections, particularly as he had always let it be known that he would not do so until democracy had been established.

In the Basque country, the only province to which King Juan Carlos has not yet visited, two more people died last night after clashes between demonstrators and riot police.

One person died in Ortuella, near Bilbao, from head injuries and 22 were injured. In Pamplona, from a heart attack after a rubber bullet hit the balcony from which he was watching a demonstration.

Priests in the San Sebastian suburb of Remera denounced police brutality, and 80 candidates staged a sit-in in a church, demanding a total amnesty for political prisoners. A general strike has been called for next week.

Señor Torcuato Luca de Tena, owner of the monarchist newspaper *ABC* and a candidate for the Senate of the neo-francist *Alianza Popular*, has urged armed forces to prevent the establishment of a new constitution.

Speaking at El Escorial along with Señor Carlos Arias, the former Prime Minister, he reminded the armed forces that under Spanish law they are the guardians of institutional order. Although the official position is insisting that the next Parliament should draw up a new constitution.

## likely topic in press talks

13.—tension rose here today after President Eanes ordered the hauling down of separatist flags raised on these Portuguese islands.

The regional Government issued a statement appealing for calm and saying it could not be responsible for any violence set off by the order.

The Lisbon Government has granted a degree of autonomy to the islands, but a separatist movement, the Front for the Liberation of the Azores, has

## Woman kept in filthy cellar for 37 years

# on Western ver Berlin

of the city, occupied by the United States, France and Britain, and Berlin itself, the capital of a secessionist state, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany)," *Pravda* said.

"In order to turn West Berlin from a source of dispute and friction into a constructive element of peace and détente, it is essential strictly to observe everything that was agreed upon and not try to undermine the basis of the four-power agreement by means of declarations like the one from London."

A broadcast by Moscow radio last Thursday warned the Western powers that violations of the agreement could bring "unpleasant results" for West Berliners.

Cologne, May 15.—Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the Chief Burgmeister of West Berlin, today declared that any attempt to change the city's status would undermine détente. He emphasized in an interview with the Deutschlandfunk radio station that any questioning of the right of the Western powers to be present in West Berlin or disregard of the city's legal status would eliminate the basic grounds for pursuing a policy of détente.—Reuter.

## Rune crushed to death

Munich, Belgium, May 15.—Mr Michael Mitchell, a Briton aged 30, was crushed to death under a pile of cement-fibre sheets slipping from a crane on his heavy truck as he stood on his tailer directing the loadage.—AP.

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Rumbeke, Belgium, May 15.—Mr Michael Mitchell, a Briton aged 30, was crushed to death under a pile of cement-fibre sheets slipping from a crane on to his lorry while he stood on his trailer directing the loaders.—AP.

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## WEST EUROPE

M Servan-Schreiber  
recovers Radical  
Party's presidencyFrom Charles Hargrove  
Paris, May 15

After the Gaullists' own transformation into the Rassemblement, and the rude awakening of the municipal elections, the smaller parties of the government majority are attempting to reorganize themselves and redefining their leadership, in order to improve their chances in the general election next year.

There are deep stirrings in the Independent Republican and Reformist parties, and criticism of the old guard. This weekend the Radical Socialist Party, "the grand old party" of the Third and Fourth Republic, elected M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber to its presidency after an eclipse of nearly two years. He won easily 465 votes to 340 for M Edgar Faure, the president of the National Assembly.

Relations between M Servan-Schreiber and the Radical Socialist Party have often been strained and stormy. He was forced to resign the presidency in July, 1975, before his term was up because of criticism of his policy and methods. But he is nothing if not dynamic and forceful, and that is what the party rank and file felt was called for before the general election.

M Edgar Faure, a Radical Socialist of the older school, was Prime Minister under the Fourth Republic. He then rallied to General de Gaulle and served several times as a minister, without ever, he claims, ceasing to be a Radical Socialist.

Such political ambivalence is possible only in the older French political party, which, since the First World War at least, has a reputation for avoiding clear-cut situations and sitting on the fence between right and left.

Three weeks or so ago, M Edgar Faure formally rejoined the Radical Socialist Party, obviously with an eye to the succession of M Gabriel Perrenet, the outgoing president, an able but not very forceful leader.

M Edgar Faure explained that he had always wanted to achieve a synthesis between Gaullism and Radicalism and help the party to recover its historic mission as a link between the right and the left. But his Gaullist links and close friendship with M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, made him suspect in the eyes of many delegates of being the willing instrument of a takeover attempt by the Rassemblement.

M Servan-Schreiber made it abundantly clear that his own candidature was designed to stop this Gaullist takeover.

The clash between these two colourful and contrasted personalities produced some lively discussion at the congress, attended by about 1,000 delegates from all over the country. M Edgar Faure even left the hall at one stage, protesting in protest against the attacks by Mme Françoise Giroud, the former Minister of Culture. She said that M Chirac gave her the impression of "having gobbled up Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother, and still being hungry for more". He seemed to be especially interested in the Radical Socialist Party. "The proof is that he lends his mentor to turn him into its future president."

M Edgar Faure, who was greeted with "Faure-Chirac" shouts, denied that he was a statesman, and that he was a leader. The Radicals must be a "party of successful reforms, not of proclaimed reforms," he said in a dig at M Servan-Schreiber.

## OVERSEAS

Katangan  
rebels  
mine roads  
in retreat

Kasai, Zaire, May 15.—Mozambique-supported Zaire troops were reported to be thrusting westward into the Angolan border from this deserted mining town today amid official optimism that the nine-week-old Shaba insurrection was "virtually over".

Resistance by retreating Katangan rebels was shattered and "quickly" to halt the advance of government troops, who walked unopposed into Kasaji, a strategic crossroads settlement, three days ago, a Zaire military spokesman said.

"Now we have Kasaji, the Shaba war is virtually over," he added. The spokesman declined to forecast when the rebellion would be totally crushed and said the insurgents were destroying bridges and planting roads with mines.

Apart from a colony of 25 leopards, the camp in the baking sun in their isolated compound, there was no sign of Kasaji's 3,700 civilian population, most of whom appeared to have fled into the bush. Shops and houses were empty.

The military spokesman said government forces were advancing in several areas, mainly towards the key town of Dilolo on the Zaire-Angola border, 75 miles away.

A Moroccan-supported Zaire column was 19 miles west of Kasaji towards two other important towns, Sandogo and Kapanga.

The spokesman said a further loyalist column pushing south towards Kapanga, the most northerly rebel-held town, was at the state of the war, the position it has been reported in for several weeks.

The bush around Kasaji was blackened by fire and military observers said the advent of the dry season was helping against the rebels. Bush fires could rob them of cover in the elephant grass and savannah of Shaba, formerly called Katanga.

One of the prisoners displayed yesterday spoke broken Portuguese, and said he came from the Ovimbundu tribe of central Angola. He had been told he would be marching on Lubumbashi, the Shaba capital.

There was no independent confirmation of this and President Mobutu said he appeared "drugged" with poisoned tipped arrows stood guard here, the first glimpse of them reporters covering the conflict have had.

A French-built Mirage fighter jet, the spokesman said, "distant target" were being bombed by the super-sonic aircraft. He indicated that these included Dilolo, Kapanga and Sandogo.



Refugees from Mozambique crowd Lisbon airport waiting for transport to temporary accommodation arranged by the Red Cross. They had to take Mozambique nationality or leave by today.

Key role forecast for  
Rhodesian forces

Salisbury, May 15.—Lieutenant-General John Hickman, the Rhodesian Army's new commander, believes the Rhodesian forces will have a key role to play during any transition to black majority rule.

In an interview, published in a Salisbury newspaper today, he said: "As professional soldiers we have to form a stable platform on which settlement negotiations are based. If we get jittery and apprehensive, the ripple would be felt in command and control. Our chief endeavour is to maintain stability under the broad umbrella of law and order and defence, and one hopes we will get the best possible settlement of the black majority."

Leader of liberal  
intellectuals  
dies in California

Santa Barbara, California, May 15.—Mr Robert Maynard Hutchins, aged 78, founder of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions and former president of the University of Chicago, died last night in hospital here.

He had undergone surgery in March for a kidney ailment, but suffered a relapse about a week ago.

that the Army was seeking fresh recruits. He added that black soldiers played a vital role in the armed forces. They provided manpower and they served to involve blacks to a greater degree in Rhodesia's future.

He emphasized that the Army would use all means, including hot pursuit into neighbouring countries, to guard Rhodesian security during attempts to find a settlement.

New archbishop  
enthroned  
in Kampala

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, May 15

The recently appointed Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, Mgr. Yusef Wand, was enthroned today in Nairobi cathedral, in Kampala.

The ceremony was attended by General Mustafa Adria, the Vice-President of Uganda, and other dignitaries.

Cento gives warning  
of threat to peace

Tehran, May 15.—The Central Treaty Organisation (Cento) said today that world peace was threatened by failure to achieve a settlement in the Middle East.

The annual conference of the defence alliance, formerly the Baghdad Pact, was attended by Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, the foreign ministers of Iran and Turkey, and Pakistan's ambassador in Tehran, Dr Owen left by air for Britain today.

A statement issued after the two-day meeting expressed satisfaction with the improved situation in Lebanon and commended all countries that had contributed towards solving its problems.

The ministers also said they hoped the forthcoming Belgrade conference on security and co-operation in Europe would lead to a further relaxation of international tensions and a more secure situation in the Centra region.

Israel now manufacturing  
its own 56-ton tank

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, May 15

Israel's new 56-ton tank, the Merkava, is being developed by the country's own engineers. It is a major step forward for Israel's defence industry. The tank is being developed by the country's own engineers. It is a major step forward for Israel's defence industry.

constitutes an important related element," the statement said. The statement reported progress against threats of subversion in the Centra region and gave a pledge to go on trying to eliminate them. Asked at a press conference what these threats were, Mr Yusef Wand, the Iranian Foreign Minister, said: "Propaganda and subversion."

The Centra ministers said the organization continued to contribute to the region's peace and stability. They reaffirmed the vital importance they attach to the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of each of the member states.

Bulgaria:  
Ljuben Georgiev  
Hadji-Dimitrov

By David Watts  
Sofia, May 15

Bulgarians wishing to leave their country may face imprisonment for wanting to emigrate. A case in point is that of Mr Ljuben Georgiev Hadji-Dimitrov, an architect living in Vienna, who was arrested at work last year. This was followed a few weeks later by the arrest of his wife, a woman who had apparently already been dismissed from her work without notice.

It is reported that they have been charged with planning to leave the country and with possession of propaganda hostile to the regime. The alleged propaganda is believed to be in the form of letters from their three children who were granted political asylum in Switzerland two years ago.

There is no information about where the couple are at present, but Mrs Hadji-Dimitrov suffers from chronic rheumatism and heart trouble and there are fears for her health. Mr Hadji-Dimitrov is believed to have been involved with any political organization in Bulgaria.

Egypt accepts  
Soviet invitation  
for talks

Cairo, May 15.—Egypt has accepted a Soviet invitation to talks next month which could lead to a long-standing rift between Cairo and Moscow.

Mr Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, told a parliamentary committee here that he would meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet colleague, in Europe on June 9 and 10.

President Sadat abrogated a friendship treaty with Moscow in March last year after the expulsion from Egypt of 20,000 Soviet military experts in 1972 and the refusal by the Kremlin to supply Egypt with military equipment after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Diplomatic ties appeared to be nearing the point of rupture last week when Cairo denounced Moscow for handing a Note to Arab countries which, newspapers here said, accused Egypt of attempting to provoke an armed clash with Libya.

Cholera and  
plague  
warning in  
Vietnam

From Jean Thoraval  
Hanoi, May 15

For the first time since the reunification of the two Vietnams, the Hanoi authorities are warning the public against the dangers of cholera and plague.

The Communist Party newspaper, *Nhan Dan*, has given two basic health rules to its readers, recommending: "Clean food, clean drink, clean habits" and advising them to "wipe out flies, wipe out mosquitoes, wipe out rats."

The plague has been endemic in what used to be South Vietnam, but the Hanoi authorities apparently fear it may spread north.

When *Nhan Dan* advised its readers to beware of meat and seafood that have been affected by the heat, so wash fruit and vegetables, preferably in permanent clean dishes thoroughly and to boil water.

The newspaper also reported that the Pasteur Institute in Hanoi, the Ministry of Health, has developed an anti-plague vaccine which has increased the period of immunity from the traditional 15 days to 30.

So far this year, *Nhan Dan* said, the institute has produced five million anti-plague vaccine doses, as well as other vaccines sufficient to "meet the needs of the fight against the disease that is prevalent in the southern towns and provinces in the summer."

Prisoners of  
conscience

By David Watts  
Sofia, May 15

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Sri Lanka parliament to  
be dissolved this week

From Our Correspondent  
Colombo, May 15

The Sri Lankan National State Assembly will be dissolved on Tuesday, or by Thursday the latest. General elections will be held in the first half of August.

The Government has proposed on February 10 until May 18, when the Government faces confidence motions by the Opposition. This gave the Government respite but, since then, conflicts have developed over the procedure and order of business to be followed if Parliament meets as scheduled.

Since the assembly's term expires on May 22, Mrs Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, is expected to advise the President to dissolve the assembly and to announce the date of the general election this week rather than to risk a statutory session.

Under the constitution, a new parliament must meet within four months of the dissolution of the previous assembly.

Gandhi car plant workers  
go on hunger strike

Delhi, May 15.—Workers from the Maruti motor plant established by the Government-owned car company of Mr Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, today started a hunger strike outside the home of Mr Morarji Desai, the present Prime Minister, to demand that the company should be nationalized.

The workers, who are taking turns fasting outside Mr Desai's house, are demanding that the company should be nationalized.

A spokesman for their trade union said that more than 250 workers had been forced to resign their jobs during the past two months.

Maruti's bank accounts have been frozen by the Government since the workers took to the streets in the past two years and now makes bodies for buses.

About 75 car dealers, who allege that they deposited money with Maruti for franchises, have threatened to go to court to recover the money. They claim that the company failed to pay interest on deposits which it still holds.

Naples gang  
free son of  
party leader

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, May 15

Kidnappers released Signor Guido de Martino, son of the former head of the Socialist Party, at dawn today near Naples.

The father, Signor Francesco de Martino, promptly stated that the abduction of his son five weeks ago was a crime with obvious political motivation. The family nevertheless admitted that a ransom in the region of 1,000 lire (£200,000) had been paid.

The victim himself, who sounded tired but rational as he talked about his kidnapping, thought that the Neapolitan underworld had been involved in some way on this occasion with political elements. "The father is still an important figure in left-wing affairs, despite his removal from the secretaryship of the party at national level, as he still leads the Neapolitan Socialists."

The release was taken as a genuine cause for rejoicing within the party, the Socialist newspaper *Avanti!* is coming out tomorrow, when normally it would not appear, in order to publish the news.

Signor Francesco de Martino said that the ransom money had been found, thanks to the contributions of members of the party and other friends. He pointed out that one reason

why he thought the kidnapping was political was because his family was known not to be rich. So far it has not been stated whether any political pressures were imposed by the kidnappers or whether the ransom money in itself was regarded as sufficient.

The Naples area is now becoming a centre for kidnapping. While Signor de Martino's captors were preparing to release him, a food wholesaler, Signor Michelangelo Ambrosio, was abducted on Friday. His was the third kidnapping in the Naples area in six months and the third for this year in Italy.

The combination of political and common crime marked the whole weekend. In Milan a policeman shot during political disorders yesterday died today without regaining consciousness. The weekly news magazine *Paravento* considers the possibility of interference by the secret services of at least six countries—the Soviet Union, the United States, Israel, West Germany, China and Czechoslovakia, all of whom are seen to be interested in preventing any further step by the Italian Communists towards government.

There is much speculation that foreign powers may be involved in inciting this violence. In Rome, where the magazine *Paravento* considers the possibility of interference by the secret services of at least six countries—the Soviet Union, the United States, Israel, West Germany, China and Czechoslovakia, all of whom are seen to be interested in preventing any further step by the Italian Communists towards government.

At the end of the First World War many Germans were deported to Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. During the Second World War German soldiers were taken to the United States and were not released until a year after the war ended. There were again plans to deport some of them, but these were dropped when the Nationalists came to power in South Africa in 1948.

ing and associated industries. The best way, the Commission believes, would be to guarantee the fishermen concerned "priority of access to the stocks in addition to taking a free look at the commission's general proposals, which received short shrift when they were first advanced last year, Mr Silkin and his colleagues will be asked to decide what to issue a call for a ban on fishing in the North Sea expires at the end of May.

The Commission has recommended that the ban should be prolonged until the end of the year, and that the prohibition of fishing in the Celtic Sea, which runs until the end of the year, should be extended geographically to include a neighbouring zone off the Cornish coast.

Strict catch quotas for fishing in the Irish Sea, the western Celtic Sea and areas off the west coast of Ireland and Scotland are also proposed by the commission.

Fishermen due in Brussels  
to support British line

From Michael Horsby  
Brussels, May 15

The promised presence in Brussels tomorrow of 100 protesting Scottish fishermen, as well as officials and MPs from Scottish fishing constituencies, seems certain to sharpen the cutting edge of debate when Mr John Silkin and other EEC Agriculture Ministers meet here to discuss various aspects of fisheries policy.

Last week the European Commission made clear that it saw no reason to go back on its long standing rejection of claims by Britain and Ireland that only exclusive coastal zones up to 50 miles in which can effectively conserve fish stocks and protect the interests of their fishermen.

In its latest communication to the Council of Ministers, however, the commission has suggested in somewhat vague terms alternative ways in which account could be taken of the special needs of local populations particularly dependent on fish-

German community feels that it is denied a fair  
hearing in determining the territory's future  
Namibia's second-class whites

From Nicholas Ashford  
Swakopmund, South-West Africa, May 15

"Every day of my life I am discriminated against in some way or another. It may be in my job, it may be just in an attitude, but I always have a sense of being a second-class citizen."

The speaker was not a black citizen of Namibia (South-West Africa), but a white man living in the port town of Walvis Bay. The reason he feels discriminated against is that he is of German origin and speaks German as his first language.

There are about 25,000 German speakers living in Namibia, a quarter of the white population, mostly working as farmers or in private business. Many of them are descended from settlers who came to this remote part of Africa when it was annexed by Germany at the end of the last century.

By no means all of them feel so strongly about their inferior status. But since the South African forces conquered South-West Africa during the First World War, there have been a number of occasions when punitive action has been taken against the German community.

At the end of the First World War many Germans were deported to Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. During the Second World War German soldiers were taken to the United States and were not released until a year after the war ended. There were again plans to deport some of them, but these were dropped when the Nationalists came to power in South Africa in 1948.

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## Muslim leader challenges Bhutto referendum

From Richard Wigg  
Rawalpindi, May 15

With Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, having dispersed the imprisoned opposition leaders to the four corners of Pakistan, the Maulana, a prominent Muslim religious leader, challenged in Lahore today the holding of a referendum on the Prime Minister's future. He attacked it on the ground of both procedure and substance.

Parliament was told yesterday that the referendum would probably be held next month, but the Opposition has yet to decide whether to issue a call to boycott it or vote "No". The Maulana rejected the Government's idea of asking

the Supreme Court to supervise the referendum and ordering the Army to ensure that everyone can take part in it. This evidently did not include the imprisoned opposition leaders, the Maulana said.

He added that the Army had compromised its impartiality by coming to Mr Bhutto's aid, and the judiciary was even less equipped to control the acts of the polling officers—tens of thousands of minor civil servants—than the election commission was, as the general election of March 7.

The gap between the real country and its political superstructure grows daily. As opposition demonstrators fought armed battles with the police

in the important Punjab city of Multan yesterday, Parliament declared that Mr Bhutto's decision to hold a referendum "will go down in history as the most noble, unique and patriotic step taken by a great leader of the nation."

The enthusiasm with which government supporters have greeted Mr Bhutto's move—the Opposition always boycotts the proceedings—gives a good indication of the parliamentarianism of the government.

Shahid Muhammad Rind, the deputy leader of the Assembly and Minister of Agriculture, even said during

yesterday's debate that such individual malpractices "as had occurred at the general election were 'a normal feature of Western-style democracy'."

In Multan an opposition stronghold, the street battles which began on Friday after prayers "left eight dead, and more than 40 injured, and resulted in some 70 arrests, according to unconfirmed reports."

The Army, which had been reluctant to intervene during earlier troubles in Multan, imposed an indefinite curfew on the city last night after the police had had to allow the demonstrators to take over the old city.



Cholera  
disease  
warning  
Vietnam

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## ROSENBERG PAPERS 'IN ARCHIVES OF CZECH COMMUNIST PARTY'

By Peter Nichols  
May 15—The secret archives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party gained a file on Julius Rosenberg compiled before his death in 1953 on charges of espionage for the United States. The file, according to Mr. Nichols, a Czechoslovakian who is now in West Germany, was found in the archives of the Prague Spring. It was a file on Rosenberg, the party secretary in the United States in 1948-1953, who was accused of espionage for the United States. The file was found in the archives of the Prague Spring, a period of liberalization in the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1968. The file was found in the archives of the Prague Spring, a period of liberalization in the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1968. The file was found in the archives of the Prague Spring, a period of liberalization in the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1968.

## 2,000 mourn dissident student in Cracow

Cracow, May 15—Some 2,000 students and dissident sympathizers today packed a church to hear a mass for a student who died in mysterious circumstances last week. The student, a member of the Polish underground, was killed in a car accident. The funeral was held in a church in Cracow, a city known for its resistance to communist rule. The funeral was held in a church in Cracow, a city known for its resistance to communist rule. The funeral was held in a church in Cracow, a city known for its resistance to communist rule.

## reek Cypriots plot against Turks

Nicosia, May 15—The Cypriot Government yesterday issued a statement saying that Greek Cypriots were plotting against the Turkish Cypriots. The statement was issued in response to reports of tensions between the two communities. The Cypriot Government yesterday issued a statement saying that Greek Cypriots were plotting against the Turkish Cypriots. The statement was issued in response to reports of tensions between the two communities. The Cypriot Government yesterday issued a statement saying that Greek Cypriots were plotting against the Turkish Cypriots.

## 000 warriors tribal fights

At Moresby, May 15—At least 10,000 warriors have been involved in tribal fighting in the New Guinea highlands. The fighting is part of a long-standing tradition of tribal warfare in the region. The fighting is part of a long-standing tradition of tribal warfare in the region. The fighting is part of a long-standing tradition of tribal warfare in the region.

## Ioscow warns the West against aiding China

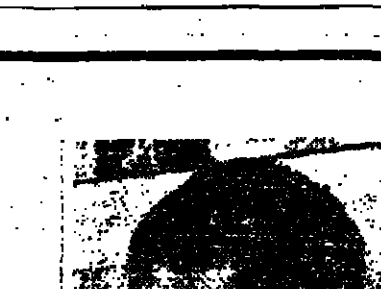
Moscow, May 15—The Soviet Union has called on other powers not to give aid to China, saying that such aid would be a "new global threat". The Soviet Union has called on other powers not to give aid to China, saying that such aid would be a "new global threat". The Soviet Union has called on other powers not to give aid to China, saying that such aid would be a "new global threat".

## SPORT Cricket Australians tested by Nash and Cordle

By Alan Gibson  
Sydney, May 15—The Australian cricket team, with seven first innings wickets in hand, were 30 runs behind Glamorgan in the first of two Tests at Cardiff. The Australians were tested by the fast bowlers Nash and Cordle. The Australians were tested by the fast bowlers Nash and Cordle. The Australians were tested by the fast bowlers Nash and Cordle.

## Yorkshire steered home by Boycott

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent  
Worcester, May 15—Yorkshire, with six wickets in hand, were 130 for nine in the first Test at Worcester. The team was steered home by the captain, Boycott. The team was steered home by the captain, Boycott. The team was steered home by the captain, Boycott.



Gracie Pollock: bringing South Africa back to public notice.

## S Africa to follow ICC line

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg, May 15—The five South African cricketers who signed to play in the first Test at Worcester were expected to follow the International Cricket Council (ICC) line. The cricketers were expected to follow the ICC line. The cricketers were expected to follow the ICC line.

## Tunnicliffe hits six off last ball for exciting win

Derbyshire's last batsman, Tunnicliffe, hit a dramatic six off the last ball to win the match. The match was a thrilling encounter between Derbyshire and another team. Tunnicliffe's six was the decisive moment in the match. Tunnicliffe's six was the decisive moment in the match.

## Evidence of rapprochement between ILTF and WCT

From Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Dallas, May 15—Derek Hawick, president of the International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF), said there was evidence of rapprochement between the ILTF and the World Court of Tennis (WCT). The ILTF and WCT have been at odds for some time. The ILTF and WCT have been at odds for some time.

## Rugby Union Unusual distinction for Brynmor Williams

Masteron, May 15—The Cardiff scrum half, Brynmor Williams, was the only player to have played in all four of the British Lions' matches in the 1950 tour of South Africa. Williams was a key player for the Lions. Williams was a key player for the Lions.

## Tennis Evidence of rapprochement between ILTF and WCT

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## Parish for London

Sydney, May 15—Robert Parish, a member of the Australian cricket team, is to be made a parish priest in London. Parish is a well-known cricketer and a devout Catholic. Parish is a well-known cricketer and a devout Catholic.

## Derbyshire v Surrey

Derbyshire 141 (3) Surrey 141 (3). The match was a draw. Derbyshire and Surrey were tied at 141 runs each. Derbyshire and Surrey were tied at 141 runs each.

## Yachting First taste of success for Golden Apple

By a Special Correspondent  
The best English challenger to the Tomatin Trophy series of the Clyde Cruising Club at the weekend was the Golden Apple. The Golden Apple was the best English challenger. The Golden Apple was the best English challenger.

## Lancs v Middlesex

Lancashire 108 (3) Middlesex 108 (3). The match was a draw. Lancashire and Middlesex were tied at 108 runs each. Lancashire and Middlesex were tied at 108 runs each.

## Warwick v Northants

Warwickshire 108 (3) Northants 108 (3). The match was a draw. Warwickshire and Northants were tied at 108 runs each. Warwickshire and Northants were tied at 108 runs each.

## Shiret shows way for Cambridge

By a Special Correspondent  
The Shiret team, representing the University of Cambridge, showed a way forward in the recent match. The Shiret team showed a way forward. The Shiret team showed a way forward.

## Leicester v Gloucester

Leicestershire 108 (3) Gloucestershire 108 (3). The match was a draw. Leicestershire and Gloucestershire were tied at 108 runs each. Leicestershire and Gloucestershire were tied at 108 runs each.

## Somerset v Notts

Somerset 108 (3) Nottinghamshire 108 (3). The match was a draw. Somerset and Nottinghamshire were tied at 108 runs each. Somerset and Nottinghamshire were tied at 108 runs each.

## Gymnastics Romania will not compete until rules changed

Prague, May 15—Nadia Comaneci and the entire Romanian team walked out of the European women's gymnastics championships here yesterday. The team refused to compete until the rules were changed. The team refused to compete until the rules were changed.

## Essex v Kent

Essex 108 (3) Kent 108 (3). The match was a draw. Essex and Kent were tied at 108 runs each. Essex and Kent were tied at 108 runs each.

## Schools' matches

Results of various schools' matches. The matches were held in various schools across the country. The matches were held in various schools across the country.

## Montreal's title

New York, May 15—Montreal Canadiens won the Stanley Cup for the first time in 23 years. The team defeated the New York Rangers in the final. The team defeated the New York Rangers in the final.







Norman Fox -  
Orthal Correspondent

final will never be just another football match, but for the players of Liverpool it may be the last. The Liverpool manager, Bill Shankly, has said that the team will be playing the overcup final between winning the league and losing by taking a point from Saturday's draw with West Ham United, and the European Cup. The Liverpool players will be disappointed if Gladbach on Wednesday night is a defeat rather than a draw. Defeat rather than a draw seemed to be in the air around the Liverpool dressing room on Wednesday night. There was champagne for the players and staff from the more emotional, more tears of relief. There was also a curtain that inevitably above the dressing room window in Anfield, said because none of the leaving considers really made a comparable claim.

On the contrary much face and the joy of the desire of the people who had not been just so sure of themselves. The coach travellers of Wolverhampton Wanderers are still making their way home after the match, and to the first division, with a 1-0 win over Bolton Wanderers. He needed two points to keep Nottingham Forest in the promotion place. The road was bright with the famous old gold

and black. Almonds, in blue and white, travelled throughout, also enjoying mobile celebrations after the last match at Chertsey Road. The 1970-71 season was a division under the enthusiastic younger manager, Alan Mulvey.

Others were far away, with a foot in the swimming pool and a head in the clouds. The first sign of new rain from "heaven" was manager Brian Clough, who in Majorca, when he heard that he was again a first division club, wrote: "I'm in Majorca, but Wolves gave Forest third place in the second division." Bolton deserved sympathy because it deserved promotion by the point of view of the 1969-70 season. Mr Clough's now less flamboyant but still dynamic character will add colour and talent.

Colwyn Palace's manager, Terry Venables, was a little more positive to see that dab of memorable former glory return to the second division: after 27 years. "At the time," he said, "I was a young man, who could have been a player, going up by beating Mansfield Town, had lost 1-0. Who falls away?" He remains the question of the week. Perhaps another match will finally settle the matter.

[illegible]

Norman Fox  
before one o'clock on Saturday

[illegible]

their defence kept - Johnson, Keegan and the substitute, Fairbrother, who, under control, and Robson, despite the general, and opportunity of the game, just before this interval, was still the best player on the field.

Liverpool were again susceptible to the high centre and often suffered severely from the powerful energy of Hughes, who clearly relished the day and, towards the end, uncharacteristically clapped his hands and cheered the Liverpool players as he would usually use in a fortnight.

Before the game was effectively over, the clearly fit referee, who before the final whistle released thousands of children from the terraces on to the pitch, Day, the referee, who had been in the game had an unhappy season, made a number of fine saves when Liverpool broke past McGivern and the defence, but he was not disappointed with a clever attack that stranded Day on the wrong side of goal; but his last act was to award a penalty to Arsenal was, by his own admission, unemotional and far from his best. He is a

longer captivated or deeply moved by the magic of Anfield and he needs the change of a fresh start.

With the crowd quickly willing time to move more quickly, West Ham's manager was in no doubt of the threat to the planned completion of the occasion when Alan Taylor's hard shot had to be deflected by the goalkeeper, Clemence. That was the last gasp for the Kop this season. At the time, the crowd was not a little slightly muted by the soporific effect of the game. There was more relief than pain rejecting the thought that season's injuries had kept them from the final games of this long, demanding season, joined the team on the bench for the last time.

Bob Paisley. And one recalled that people thought he would need sympathy when he took over as manager of Liverpool.

J. Jones, R. Smith, R. Kennedy, J. D. Johnston, J. D. Fairhead, W. D. Johnston (sub), D. Paisley.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day, W. Brown, J. D. Fairhead, J. D. Johnston, M. Davidson, R. Smith, R. Johnson, M. McDermott, W. Jennings, R. Robinson, J. Taylor, J. D. Johnston, J. D. Johnston, R. N. S. (sub), R. N. S. (sub).

**Geoffrey Green**  
Having seen Tottenham Hotspur

city, has embraced with over-  
lapped territory. Ipswich Town; Man-  
chester City; Norwich, Aston Villa,  
and Leeds United.

Through the feathers of White  
star Lane's symbolic cockade are  
two rows of names, each preceded  
with a star of pink and  
vibrant glory. Goals at the start of each  
half by Holmes and Pratt enabled  
Manchester to take a 2-0 victory.  
The Leicester side with no commit-  
ment and little self respect City  
must have been further bruised  
by Holmes and Moore accepted  
simple chances. Taylor, however,  
it paid the initial ammunition for  
a positive shot—the first—an  
astonishingly accurate strike which  
led to a volley by Holmes  
on Armstrong's centre; the  
second as Pratt scored off a post  
after having had freedom some  
yards.

Whether Tottenham at present  
possess the resources to achieve a  
profit return to their playing place  
remains doubtful. Certainly in Hoddle  
they can boast a young man at  
the helm, one of creative ideas and  
ability to make his own progre-  
ssion in some of their great sides.

TOTTENHAM NOTES: P. Jennings  
has been sent to the reserves.  
Signed: M. Harrison, J. Taylor,  
J. Duggan, R. Williams, G. Lewis,  
D. Edwards, S. Williams, W. Evans,  
E. Earls.

LEICESTER CITY: W. Wilkinson; S.  
Wright; A. Brown; C. Jones;  
A. Woodson; W. White, Sam-  
uel, J. Smith, J. Wilson, J. Evans,  
L. Sargin, L. Dorris).

**Today's fixtures**

First Division: Arsenal v. Man-  
chester City; Liverpool v. Man-  
chester United; Birmingham v. Man-  
chester City; Newcastle v. Man-  
chester City; Ipswich Town v. West Ham  
United; Manchester United v. Man-  
chester City.

Second Division: Nottm Forest v. Man-  
chester City; Swindon v. Man-  
chester City; Chesterfield v. Nottingham  
Forest; Barnsley v. Nottm Forest; Birming-  
ham City v. Bolton Wanderers; Luton  
Town v. Millwall; Exeter City v. Nottm  
Forest; Grimsby v. Nottm Forest; Fulham  
v. Exeter; Exeter v. Exeter.

Yet again, Bolton Wanderers

[illegible]

"The police were not aware of the fact that he had changed his mind. With the defence momentarily lulled, he suddenly clattered the ball forward and shot unchallenged by anyone but the goalkeeper. The ball struck McDonald and rolled down the middle of the goal. He appeared for offence, but Mr. McArtridge, rightly it seemed, waved the protests aside.

"The game, however, was the view of the first division became a speck on the horizon. They could not lose sight of it though they were not to be deterred from their faith in Morgan's shuffling outwork along the left flank.

"But then decided that their best hope was to make the big men come outjump forward, and drafted them forward to reach for a stream of high centres. Allardice was the first to make the big men the top of the bar and three times caught that lidge bit higher than the rest he beat the ball on a tch

SOLTON WANDERERS: J. McArtridge, 1; J. Whitmore, 2; R. Wilson, 3; C. Allardice, 4; J. McArtridge, 5; J. Whitmore, 6; J. Whitmore, 7; J. Whitmore, 8; J. Whitmore, 9; J. Whitmore, 10; J. Whitmore, 11; J. Whitmore, 12; J. Whitmore, 13; J. Whitmore, 14; J. Whitmore, 15; J. Whitmore, 16; J. Whitmore, 17; J. Whitmore, 18; J. Whitmore, 19; J. Whitmore, 20; J. Whitmore, 21; J. Whitmore, 22; J. Whitmore, 23; J. Whitmore, 24; J. Whitmore, 25; J. Whitmore, 26; J. Whitmore, 27; J. Whitmore, 28; J. Whitmore, 29; J. Whitmore, 30; J. Whitmore, 31; J. Whitmore, 32; J. Whitmore, 33; J. Whitmore, 34; J. Whitmore, 35; J. Whitmore, 36; J. Whitmore, 37; J. Whitmore, 38; J. Whitmore, 39; J. Whitmore, 40; J. Whitmore, 41; J. Whitmore, 42; J. Whitmore, 43; J. Whitmore, 44; J. Whitmore, 45; J. Whitmore, 46; J. Whitmore, 47; J. Whitmore, 48; J. Whitmore, 49; J. Whitmore, 50; J. Whitmore, 51; J. Whitmore, 52; J. Whitmore, 53; J. Whitmore, 54; J. Whitmore, 55; J. Whitmore, 56; J. Whitmore, 57; J. 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President Carter is determined to reorganize the executive branch of the federal government. He does not intend merely to tamper with the structure and introduce a handful of popular and cosmetic changes. His aim is nothing less than the wholesale reform of more than 2,000 departments, agencies, permanent commissions and other government entities.

This task is breathtaking in its magnitude and complexity. Lessons of value will be produced for foreign governments and for students of government by the manner in which the President strives to achieve his declared goal of making "government more responsive, efficient and open."

A strong case can be made for scientificism about the chances of success in this task, which the President admitted in a recent talk about two years ago in the White House. The bureaucrats in the United States, as elsewhere, loathe change and are ineffective in striving to resist it. Therefore, the number of pressure groups keen to maintain existing arrangements is considerable, and their influence is formidable. The President's own organization plans, which it will have the power to veto, are difficult to predict.

The Brookings Institution is currently preparing an analysis on the reorganization efforts and one of its senior fellows says that the President's own group is the strongest. At a recent visiting group of members of the House of Commons concluded, after an administration briefing on the plans, that they may well achieve the opposite results to those intended—more red tape, more inefficiency, more civil servants and more general confusion.

The sceptics may be proved wrong for change and this reorganization attempt may indeed produce substantial benefits. The President accurately gauges the degree of public disenchantment with the present system and he is determined to press to have the skill to use public opinion, to influence those in Congress who may seek to frustrate his aims.

Then a major aim of this project is to sharply reduce governmental regulation of business, so directly strengthening the private enterprise system. Companies are now so fed-up with the huge volume of government forms they must complete and the myriad of regulations they must comply with, that President Carter can rely on the business community for considerable support in this area.

The President has already decreed that the new Government regulations must be signed by their authors and written in non-legal language, and this in itself is something of an improvement. He has also decreed that only three out of every four current vacancies in the civil service can be filled. But he has also sought support for his schemes from the bureaucracy by giving assurances that no civil servant will be employed who has not passed reorganization, and that the likely staff cuts that will be proposed will be achieved through normal "wastage".

The President has sought to deflate

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the vigour of potential opponents, while at the same time demonstrating the earnestness of his intentions, by making his own office the firer area for reorganization. The President's executive office is now 18 persons, including 12 special advisory committees, and the plan for its reorganization is scheduled for completion in June.

The President's determination is reflected in the force of which he overrules the reorganization task. Nobody in the White House is quite so personally close to the President as his old friend from Georgia, Mr Bert Lance, the director of the office of management and budget. Mr Lance, a former physician, is a close friend and image of powerfulness, and a direct, outspoken proponent of managerial efficiency who can speak with an authority in the new administration that makes him already talked of as, the "deputy president." He has assembled a 22-man reorganization team, and the President has said will be "a searching examination of the entire federal structure."

The administration now has the green light to move ahead with its plans, having convinced the Congress to approve the necessary legislation. This gives the President the authority for three years to propose reorganization schemes that will become effective, unless disapproved of by the Congress, within 60 days of their announcement.

As Mr Lance notes, the unique feature of this reorganization effort, quite apart from its sheer size, is that its starting point is not the current set of institutional arrangements, but rather the first of all the programs, policies and the people, and how to rework the structure and the governmental process to meet those needs."

Doing away with secrecy in government is a main priority. After the Vietnam war and Watergate, the demands for open government in the United States are probably greater than in most other developed democracies. In response to these demands and in an effort to ensure public support for the reorganization, the reorganization planning itself will be done in the open, and efforts are to be made immediately to ensure that the public has access to all government proceedings and documents, subject only to the rights of

citizens to privacy and genuine national security concerns.

The reorganization of key sections of the government will be announced every few months, while at the same time efforts will be made to initiate broad reforms of government practices. These include: (1) abolishing the system of social welfare and food stamp allocation to be reformed, with plans *de soau*, while, in the name of reorganization the United States made is now being revised and simplified.

In addition, as an integral part of the reorganization effort, all government agencies are being forced immediately to streamline even on their activities by using zero-based budgeting techniques.

## For the first time: what it's like to be Tommy in the trenches

These do not involve just adding a zero to a budget, as was once suggested, but rather, this concept forces departments to evaluate the costs of all current programmes and not merely devote their energies to justifying cost increases. This is a concept, notes Mr Lance, that enforces budgetary discipline on all sections of the government. "It is vital to reorganization."

Mr Lance points out that "there are too many agencies in government. We just don't need that many. We need to do something about it", and he leaves a visitor in absolutely no doubt that a main purpose of his coming to Washington—and taking a huge income cut as a consequence—is to reduce size of this sprawling bureaucracy.

But pairing the dimensions of the Civil Service and so saving taxpayers' money is not the chief criterion upon which Mr. Lance would like reorganization to be judged. He notes that his efforts will only be seen to pay off after a number of years, when it will be possible to analyse just how much more government services would have cost without reorganization and when it is most evident that reorganization has made "The delivery of services more efficient".

He stresses that reorganization is a long-term process that must seek to make government procedures more intelligible to the general public; that clearly determines what tasks government can and cannot do; that makes government more responsive to public needs; that defines precisely who is accountable for government programmes and rewards those who do their jobs well; and that also improves the relationships between federal, state and local governments "to ensure a balanced

The task is immense, but so too is the determination of those charged with carrying it out. Every reorganization plan is going to be carefully watched and only after the first plan is announced this summer will there be some evidence upon which to assess Mr. Lance's ability. It is as well to note in looking at this task just how large the framework of reorganization is. The following list should take the breath away of everyone who does

- The executive branch of the federal government consists of the President's office and of 11 Cabinet-level departments with 767 advisory committees, 34 commissions or boards, and 332 sub-agencies. Then there are 55 executive agencies with 46 related commissions and boards, 366 permanent advisory committees, 63 sub-agencies and eight additional related sub-commissions. And then there are 129 inter-agency committees, 17 wholly owned

government corporations, 11 semi-government-owned companies, six private organizations with official government participation, 97 international organizations with United States participation—not to mention the Central Intelligence Agency, which may or may not fall under Mr. Lance's sharp reformatting eye.

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The trouble with history is that it is written by historians; and historians are strictly limited by the sources available to them. Records are kept of only a few narrow areas of activity. Diaries are kept only of small and unrepresentative bits of human life. So history has concentrated on kings, generals, and politicians; wars, empires, and revolutions. Accordingly the history of political power has been elevated into acting as if it were the whole story of mankind.

The only historian capable of writing the complete history of mankind would be the recording Angel, and he may anxiously less comfortable to power and politics than we do. But while we wait for his definitive and awesome publication, the recording machines of oral history are providing a new light for historians, and lighting up previously unrecorded areas and aspects of

In July the Sound Records Department at the Imperial War Museum will be opening to the public for the first time some of the riches from this new source of history that it has been taping and taping for the past five years. Professional historians, teachers, and the general public will be able to listen to worm's eye view accounts from the sort of people who did not keep diaries or write memoirs of what was really life in the trenches or as a conscientious objector in the First World War.

The department has now accumulated about 3,000 hours of recorded oral history: enough to keep a man listening non-stop for a working year and a half. They come from three sources. Some have been acquired from broadcasting organizations, for example the comprehensive and magnificent BEC sound archives of the Second World War, and the complete recordings of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. A few recordings have come from private

The department first selects a quite narrow subject to investigate, for example, life on board a ship of the Royal Navy between 1910 and 1922, or the British Army in India between the wars. It then spends some weeks in consultation with specialists in that particular subject, drawing up a project paper that details the sort of questions that need answers and areas that need exploration. It then starts looking for suitable witnesses of unrecorded history by such methods as advertisements in the national, local, and specialist press, and by communication with regimental and other associations.

volunteers to be interviewed, trying to maintain a fair proportion of informants on the different aspects of the subject: for example, in the project about life on the lower deck, it was easy to find seamen and men from the engine room, but difficult to track down such rare tradesmen as cooks and sailmakers.

The Keeper of the department, David Lance, specializes in military history; his deputy, Margaret Brooks, in civilian history, for example the pacifists, war artists, and workers in munition factories. They have a staff of five, two freelance secre-

The interviewer has a long preparatory discussion with his informant, and from it and the overall project paper draws up a systematic plan of questioning. Then he comes back on another day to do the interview, which may produce anything from half an hour to 12 hours of tape. This is then catalogued, indexed, transcribed if it

This process is producing three classes of historical material that were not available before. First there is original information that was previously unknown; for example, the flight instructor who had been working in the Royal Navy before the system was superseded in 1928, what those ancient marines ate, how they cooked it, how they lived.

The second class is additional information. The second class is the compilation of test pilots' explain why and how the prototype aircraft of the First World War had to be modified. Oral history is a powerful tool because it enables the historian to put the questions he wants, instead of having to depend on accident that he may or may not choose to ask. He can choose to keep.

The third and most important class of new material might be described as serial information. We may know roughly from the records and manuals what equipment a Sapper wireless operator in the front line on the Western Front had to carry. But his own description of it helps us to

A woman ambulance driver describing how she was converted to pacifism in a flash when she saw Londoners dancing in the streets because 60 Germans were being hanged alive nearhead in their Zanzibar adds emotional depth to understanding not found in the written evidence of tribunals or conscientious objectors.

From July scholars, schoolchildren, and the rest of us will be able to share in this deeper understanding of our previously unrecorded past, either by going to the museum to listen for ourselves, or by buying selected copies of these historical recordings and transcripts.

**Philip Howard**

## Philip Howard



ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

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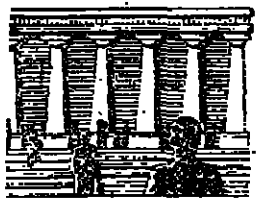
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## Local Government, Public & Educational Appointments



## Middle East Appointments

### THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

#### PART-TIME TUTORIAL AND COUNSELLING STAFF

Applications are invited for the following part-time posts to take effect from January, 1978:

#### COURSE TUTORS and TUTOR COUNSELLORS

In 1978 the University will be offering 117 courses in six broad areas: Arts, Educational Studies, Mathematics, Science, Social Sciences and Technology. The courses are based on an integrated structure of correspondence assignments, radio and television broadcasts and a regionally organized tutorial and counselling system.

COURSE TUTORS are responsible for commenting on and grading students' written assignments, for replying to queries about students' work and for conducting tutorials, normally at local study centres. TUTOR COUNSELLORS have duties similar to Course Tutors in relation to the tuition of a group of students on one of the five Foundation courses. They also have counselling responsibilities for a larger group of students on both Foundation and higher level courses, where they are required to give study advice to individual students and to help in organizing discussion groups at local study centres.

The time needed for University duties varies according to individual contracts, but on average will occupy perhaps one evening per week or its equivalent for most of the year. Appointments will, in the first instance, be tenable for one year.

Applicants should be graduates or graduate equivalent. Recent teaching experience in further adult or higher education is highly desirable. For certain courses industrial experience would also be an advantage.

To obtain application forms and further particulars send a POSTCARD to the Tutors Office (7), The Open University, P.O. Box 52, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AU. Early application is advised and completed application forms should be submitted to one of the University's Regional Offices by the closing date of Friday, 17th June.

It should be noted that it is likely that existing members of the tutorial and counselling staff will be reappointed to many of the posts on continuing courses. There has been no previous recruitment, however, for the 12 courses to be presented for the first time in 1978.

(Note: Existing members of the University's part-time tutorial and counselling staff will be sent application forms before the end of May, as a matter of course.)

### DAME ALLAN'S SCHOOLS

(DIRECT GRANT/INDEPENDENT)

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

The Governors of the above

Schools invite applications for

Clerk to the Governors

and Bursar

which will become vacant in

the summer of 1978. The

posts are of a clerical nature

and the successful candidate

will be required to undertake

the duties of both offices.

Applications must be received

not later than Saturday, 25th

June, 1977.

Applications should be sent to

the Governors, Dame Allan's

Schools, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 7JY.

Further particulars are available

from the Secretary, T.M.

University of Stirling, Stirling,

Perthshire, Scotland, FK9 1LA.

Applications should be sent to

the Secretary, T.M. University

of Stirling, Stirling, Perthshire,

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POST 1 is a London based appointment involving development of social programs and services for a new community in the Middle East.

POST 2 is a London based appointment likely to involve work overseas. Extensive housing design and project experience is desirable.

POST 3 is a London based appointment for which overseas experience is desirable but not essential. Conditions include 5 weeks holiday and usual fringe benefits.

Applicants should send curricula vitae and references, indicating their availability, to:

The Practice Manager, COLIN BUCHANAN AND PARTNERS, 47 Princes Gate, London S.W.7

Closing date: May 23rd.

### MID GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE COUNTY CLERK AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

#### GRADUATE ARTICLED CLERK

Applications are invited from graduates (preference may be given to law graduates or other graduates who have passed or are exempt from Part 1 of the Law Society Qualifying Examinations) for one of two Articled Clerks in the Department.

The successful applicant will be able to acquire all-round legal experience in a large local authority. Salary: making account of qualifications not less than £2,127 p.a. plus a supplement of £312 p.a. National Conditions of Service.

Application forms (to be returned by no later than June 1977) can be obtained from County Clerk and Chief Executive, Mid Glamorgan County Council, County Hall, Cardiff.

CANVASSING WILL DISQUALIFY

### UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

LECTURESHIP AND TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for one

of the following posts in the

Department of Political Science

at the University of York

from 1st September 1977.

The successful applicant will

be required to take up his

post on 1st September 1977.

Applications (two copies) should

be sent to the Secretary, T.M.

University of York, York, YO1 1DD.

Further particulars are available

from the Secretary, T.M.

University of York, York, YO1 1DD.

Applications should be sent to

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of York, York, YO1 1DD.

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### INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS CAREERS ORGANISATION

#### DIRECTOR

ISCO is seeking a Director to succeed R. F. B. Campbell who is retiring between September, 1977, and April, 1978.

The Organisation developed out of the Public School Appointments Bureau which was constituted in 1942. Its responsibility is to maintain a full and progressive Careers Advisory System in Independent Schools and to advise and assist employers in making all relevant opportunities for careers known to boys and girls in the upper forms of Member Schools.

The Director will be responsible for managing and developing the work of ISCO, its headquarters staff at Camberley, and for co-ordinating the work of the nine Regional Secretaries. This involves personal contact with 230 Member Schools, Universities and Polytechnics, Industry, Professional Bodies, the Armed Services and other careers organisations.

Previous experience in education is desirable but not essential. An attractive salary, pension and other benefits are negotiable and related to the experience of the applicant.

Applications should show how a candidate's education, previous experience and interests relate to the requirements of the appointment and be sent to R. F. B. Campbell, Esq., M.A., ISCO, 12A/12B Princess Way, Camberley, Surrey GU15 5SP.

The Regional Arts Association for Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and the Borough of Milton Keynes

Intends to offer from September, 1977 a

FILM-MAKING FELLOWSHIP

The Fellowship will be in con-

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The appointment will be initially

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approximately £3,500 inclusive of

up to five hours teaching per

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Details and application forms, returnable by 17 June, from the

Director, East Midlands Arts (T), 1, Frederick Street, Loughborough,

Leicestershire LE11 3BH.

Salary for the appointment will

be in the range £2,674-£5,154 p.a.

For further details and application forms, apply to the Bureau,

Leicester School of Education, 10, Galloway Street, Leicester LE1 7JY.

Salary for the appointment will

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SPECIAL REPORT

# DENTAL HYGIENE

## Prevention should have priority

by Dr C. E. Renson

The total cost to the nation of treating dental disease is about £220m a year. The cost to the individual in terms of pain, loss of work and disfigurement is rather more difficult to calculate. It has been estimated that 12 million working days are lost each year because of dental disease.

The recent increases in dental charges are likely to exacerbate that situation. For routine treatment the patient's contribution has been raised from £3.50 to £5, and for more complex work involving crowning teeth the patient will have to pay up to £20 for what previously would have cost £3.50. For all dentures the patient's contribution has been raised from £12 to £20. The dentist's fees are not increased by these charges.

For many patients the increases will be prohibitive and will deter many who sought to seek dental treatment. It will discourage the regular attenders and put up a barrier against the irregular attenders for dental treatment, and these are in the majority. The British Dental Association (BDA) has opposed the new charges but Mr Emms, Secretary of State for Social Services, is adamant that they must remain. It is clear that dental health ranks low in the Government's order of priorities.

Although the incidence of many diseases has been reduced in this century, those diseases affecting the mouth and teeth have not been tackled in the same way. Yet dental diseases are largely preventable. If plaque, the sticky bacterial film responsible for decay and gum disease, is removed regularly from the gums and the teeth and if the intake of fluoride in the water supply is at the correct level, dental decay and gum disease can be controlled.

Government sponsored surveys of both adults and children in Britain have revealed quite hideous conditions. In England and Wales 36.8 per cent of 16-year-olds and above have no natural teeth left; 99 per cent of all adults over the age of 16 have some degree of gum disease, which leads to greater tooth loss than dental decay.

In the national survey carried out on children's dental health in England and Wales in 1973 four fifths of the 13,000 children

examined needed treatment for tooth decay or some other dental condition.

Although the Government has been sufficiently enlightened to sponsor surveys of dental disease, it has not yet seen fit to institute an effective preventive and public health programme. Yet it knows that such programmes have been effective in relation to so many other diseases.

Indeed, just a year ago the Department of Health and Social Security published a consultative document under the title *Prevention and health: everybody's business*, which clearly acknowledges the success of preventive and public health measures over the years.

In a chapter headed "The Practicalities of Prevention" the clear statement is made that few preventive measures are as effective or as easy to carry out as the fluoridation of the water supplies. It has been established beyond doubt as being completely safe and the most effective method of substantially reducing dental decay.

Yet of all recent initiatives in preventive medicine this one has been the most disappointing in Britain, although not in other countries. Only 8.6 per cent of the population of Britain is now receiving water supplies containing fluoride. It is true that the Government has recently made available a grant, which averages out at a penny a head a year, in connection with fluoridation, but that is a ridiculous amount when compared with the costs of repairing broken down mouths.

Over the years public health and preventive measures to combat dental disease have been advocated by the BDA, the dental profession at large and many quasi-government bodies. As long ago as 1956 a report of a government-appointed committee, headed by Lord McNair, recommended that a comprehensive national programme of dental health education should be mounted to combat the public ignorance of the importance of dental health, but nothing was done.

In more recent times a working party consisting of members of the BDA and the health department was set up, in March 1972, to consider what factors are relevant to the planning of dental services during the next 20 years and what steps might be taken to improve the nation's dental health.

The working party published reports which offered answers to questions related to emergency dental services; the need for more dental hygienists; the uneven distribution of dentists throughout the country; measures to be taken to prevent dental disease, but nothing was done.

The recent report of the Expenditure Committee, a select committee of the House of Commons, and the Social Services and Employment Sub-Committee, an all-party parliamentary body, under the chairmanship of Mrs Renee Short, MP, specifically recommends that more resources should be devoted to an intensive campaign of dental health education in schools and of the public at large.

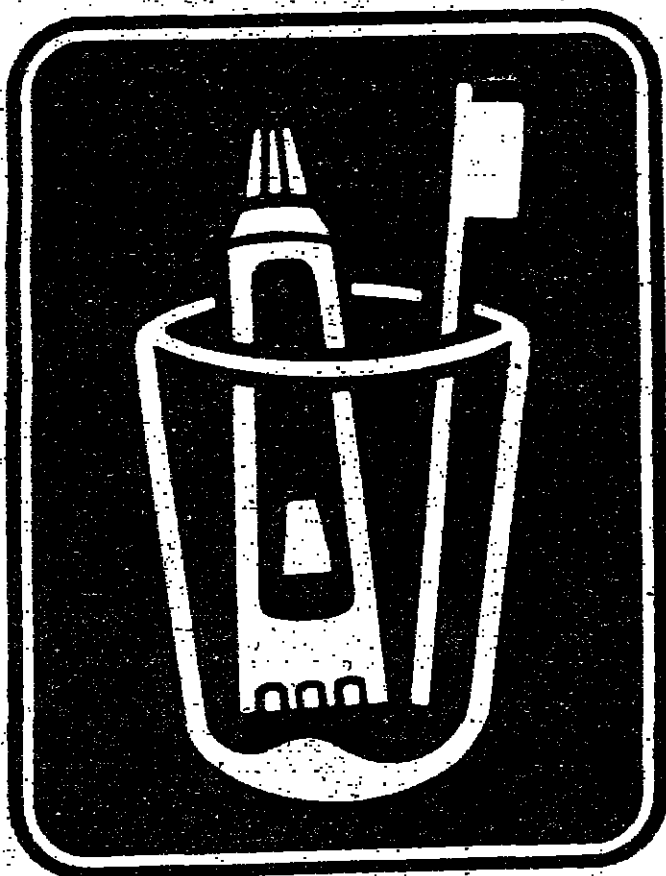
It also recommends that more dental hygienists should be trained, and that locally applied fluoride materials should be available on the NHS. Those preventive materials are not paid for by the NHS, although there is evidence that 80 per cent of all general dental practitioners use preventive materials in their practices. One of the difficulties is that only 40 per cent of the population attend for regular dental treatment.

In December 1976 Mr Emms presented a report by the Committee on Child Health Services to Parliament. The report, *Fit for the Future*, has a chapter on "The Path to Dental Health". It recommends that immediate steps should be taken to introduce fluoridation on a national scale.

The committee commented: "If caries (dental decay) killed, fluoridation would have been mandatory for 20 years. The real obstacles are public apathy, minority prejudice and governmental reluctance to impose a political solution. The cost in unnecessary disease, personal pain and discomfort, misuse of professional resources and national expenditure has been immense."

It is time that the Government acted. To quote from the Department of Health and Social Security's own document: "Prevention is the key to a healthier living and a higher quality of life for all of us."

The author is reader in conservative dentistry and consultant dental surgeon, The London Hospital Medical College, and chairman, dental health committee, British Dental Association.



# National Dental Health Action Campaign

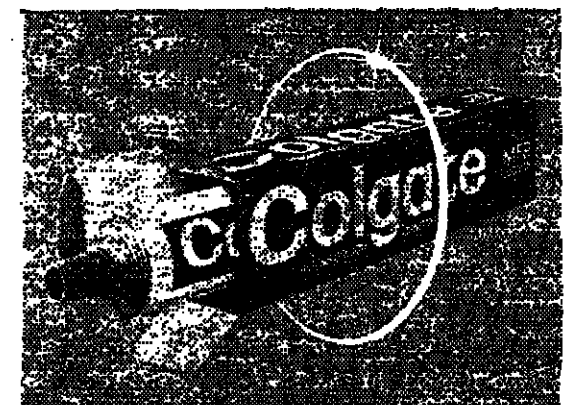
## ...is about keeping your teeth for life

In 1973 the Department of Health and Social Security conducted a survey on children's dental health in England and Wales. They discovered that by the age of 15 at least 97% of children had suffered from tooth decay. Other government statistical evidence shows that 2 in 5 of all adults have lost all their natural teeth.

The purpose of the National Dental Health Action Week (May 16th-22nd) is to prove to everyone that all this is avoidable.

With a little constant care, teeth can be yours for life. It's as simple as regular cleaning of teeth and gums, and regular visits to the dentist.

Colgate-Palmolive, makers of Britain's best selling toothpaste Colgate plus MFP Fluoride, and Hoyt Laboratories, the Colgate-Palmolive professional division serving the preventive needs of Britain's dentists, are proud to have helped sponsor this important campaign.



**Colgate-Palmolive is proud to be a sponsor**





Robin Laurence

## Diet is main cause of decay

by Dr Tony Smith

Dental decay is the most common physical disorder in young people in Britain today—and it would be equally common in the middle-aged and elderly had not so many adults lost all their teeth by the age of 30.

The cause of this continuing epidemic of dental caries is no mystery: it is a direct result of the change in the western diet in the past 100 years or so. Our medieval ancestors rarely suffered from toothache. Estimates based on examination of Anglo-Saxon skulls put their incidence of dental decay in adult life at one sixth of the present rate. The main dental problem in the Middle Ages was that the teeth often wore out long before old age, as a result of the prevalence of coarse, abrasive foods in the diet.

Bread made from home-milled flour, raw vegetables, and regular contamination of food with earth and mineral dusts made chewing a gritty, destructive process which gradually wore the teeth down to the gums. The cavities that did form in Anglo-Saxon teeth were low down on the teeth, close to the gums, and were the result of a combination of damage to the teeth and poor oral hygiene with food lodging between the teeth.

Even in affluent sections of society teeth remained healthy as long as tables groaned beneath the weight of protein foods. Notable trenchermen such as Louis XIV or Henry VIII set the pattern with their love of multiple courses of fish, game, poultry, hams, and roast and boiled meats. There was little starch or sugar in the diet and sweet meats remained a rarity.

The change came with the industrial revolution and the growth of city populations. Feeding the urban millions required that food production should become mechanized, and changes in flour technology led to progres-

sive refinement of the milling process, making flour and bread softer and whiter. Even more important was the change in our national diet that came with the introduction of cheap cane sugar. Sugar was almost unknown in Europe, except as a constituent of fruit, until the eighteenth century. Within the past 100 years consumption by the average adult in Britain has risen from 2lb a year to 2lb a week, so that it now makes up 10 per cent of our total intake of calories.

Why has the change in a diet rich in refined carbohydrates and sugar led to an increase in dental decay? Quite simply, decay is the result of damage to the protective enamel surface of the teeth from bacteria growing in food debris in the gaps between the teeth. These bacteria digest sugars and other simple carbohydrates to form acids; some of the acid is neutralized by the natural saliva, but this protection is much less effective when the teeth are coated with dental plaque. The amount of bacterial action—and so the intensity of the attack on the enamel—is proportional to the amount of sugar and refined carbohydrate in the diet.

A dramatic demonstration of this close relationship came in the Second World War, when rationing led to a steep decline in the consumption of sweets and other sugary food by the population of most European countries. Dental decay dropped in parallel, and whatever their other deprivations, most war-children had little trouble with their teeth despite a shortage of dentists.

Yet, short of returning to a diet of wartime austerity, what can be done in our present affluent society? First, we can take advantage of research findings. There is no excuse for the delay in making fluoridation of our water supplies and a sensible modification of what we eat and our children—eat could prevent much of the misery caused by dental decay.

For over 20 years. Second, most of us would benefit from a cut in the sugar content of our diets, with more fresh fruit and vegetables and less starch. Third, we should look at dietary ways of combating decay.

The traditional advice has been to eat a meal with an apple, to act as a natural toothbrush, cleaning the teeth and massaging the gums. This advice may be mistaken. Recent research on groups of schoolchildren in the north of England has shown no differences in the amount of dental decay in those who finished their meals with an apple and those that did not. Apples are acidic and they contain sugar. On both grounds they are probably hazardous to the teeth rather than protective.

If apples will not keep the dentist away, what will? The ideal food to conclude a meal should be non-carbohydrate and non-acidic. The present favourites in dental circles are salted peanuts and cheese. Both are effective in stimulating the flow of protective saliva. These are the foods that should be chosen for snacks between meals, though most nutritionists discourage the habit of snubbling away from the dining table.

Finally, we should not ignore other health aspects of choice of diet. In addition to its effect on our teeth, our general health may be expected to benefit if we move towards a diet containing less sugar and refined carbohydrate and more wholemeal flour, raw vegetables and vegetable fibre. In economic terms too we should be looking for vegetable sources of protein, especially beans and other legumes.

Increasingly, medical experts are looking for methods of preventing disease rather than curing it. A combination of fluoridation of our water supplies and a sensible modification of what we eat and our children—eat could prevent much of the misery caused by dental decay.

The author is Medical Correspondent, The Times.

by John Roper

Preventive dentistry suffers from the lack of time the profession can give to it, little money and a long history of public disinterest.

According to the British Society of Periodontology, since 1948 1,000 million teeth have been filled at a cost of about £1,000m, yet each year almost 10 million permanent teeth are extracted and replaced by dentures at a cost of £30m a year. Most of these teeth have been filled, some many times. A third of the adult population have no teeth and three-quarters of people reaching 60 are toothless.

Disease starts in the young as a chronic gingivitis and progresses to pyorrhea. The primary cause is bacterial plaque. Germs in plaque turn into acids, particularly when sugary food or drink is taken and the tooth enamel is eaten away. If not removed each day plaque collects and becomes hard to get rid of.

Many surveys have shown that by 11 years some degree of gingivitis is present in most children. Also by the age of 11 some children have signs of deeper destruction. One study found that nearly 27 per cent of children aged

15 who were examined had early bone destruction, which was the first sign of chronic periodontitis.

Much of this deterioration could be prevented. The dental profession is convinced that fluoridation of the water supplies would help significantly. But no government has yet agreed. Dentists all over the country were disappointed when the Commons committee, which examined preventive medicine, was unable, in a first report, to make a recommendation.

The committee examined the subject in depth and recognized that the weight of professional opinion was strongly in favour of fluoridation, but it was concerned about interfering with the liberty of the subject and the political nature of a decision to add fluoride to the public water supplies.

A less controversial but even greater improvement in the nation's dental health could be achieved by a big increase in the number of dental hygienists. These are the young women (few men are trained, outside the Armed Forces) who use ultrasonic scalars to rid teeth of plaque and instruct patients on how to brush their teeth and gums.

There are today only about 700 hygienists and probably

not more than 1,000 of the 12,500 dentists in general practice are able to employ one. The British Dental Association has been campaigning for years for more hygienists and would like to see one for every two dentists, but there is little prospect of meeting this ideal because of the scarcity of training places. Only nine of 16 dental schools—and the Armed Forces—train hygienists.

A joint working party which the Department of Health and the profession organized recommended recently that a reasonable target was to treble the number of hygienists by 1985 to 2,500, but that increase is unlikely to be achieved. In the country's economic condition there is no money for expanding training facilities and on present estimates the official view is that for the foreseeable future only 20 or 30 can be trained each year.

One difficulty about the prevention of dental disease is that in the National Health Service dentists are not paid for specific preventive work, such as the application of fluorides and fissure sealants. The examination fee covers advice as well as treatment and most dentists give their patients basic instructions on how to

maintain healthy teeth and gums. The fees for treatment of periodontal disease cover any necessary hygiene instruction.

But there is little financial incentive to encourage preventive work and, with a shortage of dentists, there is so much restorative work always waiting that, again, prevention falls into second place. Patients whose teeth have decayed or are falling out need to have them extracted or stopped; and, as any dentist will say, the first contact with a patient is usually because he has toothache. Most patients are in too much of a hurry to get out of the chair to pay much attention to advice about good oral hygiene, even though that might prevent an early return to the surgery.

A mother who has been up all night comforting a child with toothache is also unlikely, at the time, to be receptive to good advice and instructions about the care of mouth and gums.

Hygienists have more time and, as some—particularly older—dentists admit, have more patience, even with "difficult" children and adults. They work under the supervision of a dentist and in general practices are usually employed part time in sessions one or two days a week. A typical session

is about six hours during which about eight to 10 patients may be seen.

Apart from finding time for preventive work and giving instructions about oral hygiene, which all dentists find difficult because of the pressure of curative work, simple plaque removal can be a boring operation and most dentists consider they ought to be more usefully employed. But the feeling among them and among hygienists is against separating dental hygiene from the dental surgery and allowing patients to go directly to a hygienist.

There are many views on how prevention could be improved, apart from fluoridation of water supplies and increasing the number of hygienists. Many put their faith in more dental education and there the Health Education Council is doing its best to put over the simple message about brushing gums and teeth regularly and for the needed three minutes at a time at least.

The council advocates the use of plaque-disclosing tablets which can be bought from the chemist; toothpaste containing fluoride; and something which rarely occurs in many households: the replacement of toothbrushes at least twice a year.

But the health message about avoiding sticky cakes, cleaning teeth and the dentist regularly to get across. In much effort, success has been limited. It is agreed that people are more in need of the need for good habits.

Professor D. Jack, fessor of children's dentistry at the University, has estimated that 70 per cent of caries occurs before the age of 15. Eighty per cent of restorative procedures for children is simple and therefore could be made for the number of highly trained dentists and number of audited hygienists.

The proposal to £500,000 to assist authorities who may be Fluoridation of the supply has been questioned. The money, it is said, might be better spent providing more facilities for hygienists.

There is no short candidates. Usually nurses and chairside assistants are asked to do this furthering ing. Competition is

The author is Health Correspondent, The Times.

## Undermanned front line against disease

## Advertising takes on a serious note

by Neville Hodgkinson

"The toothpaste market has got very serious of late", one of the industry's spokesmen said. "It used to be a matter of preventing blocks of ice, and the ring of confidence, all that sort of nonsense."

"Nowadays there is a strong element of preventive dentistry in advertisements, rather than the purely cosmetic approach. Everyone wants healthy teeth—which is super for us, because that is what toothpaste is for."

Nowhere is this seriousness seen more strongly than in Britain's schools, where the national preoccupation with preventive health care has unleashed important dental education campaigns by the big toothpaste companies.

Held in check in previous years by the teaching profession's desire to keep advertising out of the classroom, and by a fear of breaking the ground rules in this highly "ethical" area, some of the companies have recently seemed to be almost falling over one another in their anxiety to provide schoolchildren with colouring competitions, tooth-care kits, glossy manuals and the like.

There has been official encouragement for the expansion of such projects from the Department of Health and Social Security and from the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons. In its report on preventive medicine last February, the committee urged that more resources should be devoted to an intensive campaign of dental health education, particularly in schools.

Area dental officers face obvious difficulty in meeting such calls during the present spending restraint, and one who believes strongly in making the most of industry's willingness to contribute to schools programmes is Mrs Brenda Fox, of the Ealing Area Health Authority, Middlesex.

For the nine and 10-year-olds, she makes extensive use of kits provided free by Procter and Gamble under their Crest dental care programme. Every child receives a toothbrush, plaque-disclosing tablets, and a tube of paste. There is also a teacher's pack containing posters, a booklet on the theory of dental disease, a film strip, and project cards.

For the 13-year-olds, Mrs Fox is making increasing use of teaching kits provided by Colgate through the National Dental Health Action Campaign which the company launched last year. There is a charge of £2.50 for each package, which consists of 30 student workbooks, a teacher's manual, an oral hygiene demonstration kit, a schools project competition entry form and poster, and 30 letters to parents in envelopes to be signed by the teacher, with details about the programme.

Cooperation between the toothpaste companies and professionals such as herself is considerable, Mrs Fox said. "If a company produces something I do not like, I write to them to say so and we have a meeting."

She tries to persuade them to keep advertising to a minimum. In the Colgate students' workbook, for example, the only direct brand association is a page towards the end of the book with a picture of a tube of the company's toothpaste.

Teaching material is vetted carefully as to its scientific accuracy. "We are working in the schools with the consent of the education department, and at the invitation of the individual head teachers," she said. "It is a very delicate field. But it is to the credit of the companies that some are putting a great deal of effort into this work."

"So long as they work in close cooperation with us, we think it will be a success. They cannot work on their own. The latest research papers must be read, the latest teaching methods used."

The companies make no pretence at being motivated by philanthropy. Their first aim is to sell more toothpaste, preferably of their own brand. Colgate insisted on including a tube of its own toothpaste in the second-year school kits, for example, against objections from some of those consulted. The Procter and Gamble programme is ingeniously identified with Crest.

Procter and Gamble, Colgate and Macleans all try deliberately to ensure that parents are involved in the schools projects, partly in the hope that there will be some short-term as well as long-term effect on sales.

A minority of schools, and area dental officers, have rejected the commercial programmes entirely, on the grounds that there are inherent dangers in allowing commercial concerns to be so involved in the educational process.

Mrs Fox has had her clashes with some of the companies, but overall takes the pragmatic view that with so much scope for improvement in the nation's dental health habits, this is an area where the interests of the manufacturers, health officials and the public coincide.

## Knowing when to stop

by Patrick O'Leary

I am not sure if my dentist reads *The Times*, but even if he does not I wish the whole world to accept my assurance he is the gentlest man I know. If he does read it, I would like to tell him those "involuntary grunts I make when he is shoving ironmongery into my mouth are in no way a reflection on his skill."

Furthermore, the copies of *Punch* in his waiting room are the latest issues. True, I never laugh out loud at the jokes while waiting, but then *Punch* is not what it was. Also, those toothy cartoons of President Carter meeting Mr. Heath are painful reminders of the business in hand.

If there is one tiny little failing my dentist has, I would say he is not always quite as careful as he might be. Last month he relieved me, and it was a relief, of one of my few remaining molars. While I was still in post-operative shock, contemplating a future in which tough steak and crusty rolls will play little part, he beamed upon me and said: "Now what about your next appointment? Shall we say Friday the thirteenth?"

Life has been somewhat easier since I started making at least annual visits for a check-up. In the past I preferred to ignore dentists until acute discomfort allied with near starvation made their attentions unavoidable.

Consequently, most of my teeth now contain enormous stoppings which look as if the plugs had been inserted by Red Adair rather than a skilled surgeon. A colleague who apparently lets decay go even farther, assures me he has a most valuable collection of crowns.

One occasion when I did voluntarily undergo a thorough overhaul was in an army camp. Such was my distaste for Saturday morning inspections instituted by an uninspired CO that I preferred to sit in the chair and have my teeth tapped and scraped. The dentist seemed glad of the company on a normally quiet day, and found plenty to do each Saturday.

It would be unfair to suggest the suffering is confined to the man in the chair. Dentists need to be tough themselves. I read somewhere that they learn their trade by yanking nails out of teak planks.

Then there is the risk of being savaged by a rabid patient, or overcome by a nervous puff of garlic. Moreover, since their patients already know the contents of *Punch*, dentists presumably have to make up those little jokes with which they try to reassure us.

Yet they have a decided

advantage over the barber's razor must endure the opinion of a powder roomer, or an innocent session, such as "like Chelsea for the who will lead to rampant gamism."

But if a dentist, quoting from the *man of the National Front Workers' Revolt*, nobody is "an argument. Similarly, he describes United supporters as "nature's gentlemen, wisest to bite hard on a thin smile. But if you are a bit of a swab, not one of them."

One dentist told me the greatest pressure was the same as the journalist, the need to deadlines throughout working day. Normal had appointments a hourly intervals, often to make time for agencies and adjust patients who fail to arrive—the cowards.

I find it soothing to his words beyond my present time. In no circumstances do I want to be racing against clock when drilling that sensitive nerve.

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No wonder it's Britain's most popular sugarless gum.

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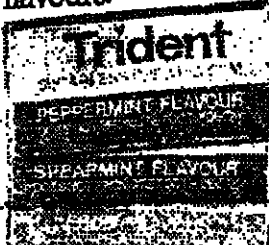
A big survey there showed 4 out of 5 dentists recommend sugarless chewing gum.

Kids love the taste... all three flavours.

Mums love the price. Just 8p.

(Available from Chemists).

Trident does not promote tooth decay.



Printed and photographed by David Atkinson, Eastleigh, Hants.

هنا من الفصل



## Extracting the best from change

by A. S. Atkinson

There have probably been more changes in dental technology during the past 30 years than at any time since dental treatment is known to have been practised. Lasers, ultrasonics, air abrasive "drills", air turbines, implants—all these and more have appeared, some to stay, some to go. As a part of dentistry as we know it today, others to undergo further development or reassessment of the best role they can serve in the increasingly complex world of modern dentistry.

The patient entering a dental surgery, say, 15 years ago, could expect to be greeted by the somewhat daunting "Christmas tree" dental unit, which provided the dentist with his drills, water sprays, air, lights, instrument table and even X-ray. To this was added the familiar dental chair alongside. The equipment being manufactured today shows some dramatic changes.

The dental chair has become an upholstered couch capable of almost any combination of movement and positioning, largely powered by internal motors. Recognizing the inherent stress and demands of present-day practice, there are an increasing number of dentists working in the seated position. This needs a chair capable of positioning the patient so that the mouth is accessible without the dentist

needing to put his stool perilously high or perform odd contortions.

The patient will therefore quite likely be at a 45 degree angle or even horizontal. The dental unit has apparently lost many of its appendages; indeed it may seem to have been transformed into something like a trolley or small chest of drawers or even become attached to the ceiling. These differences are not just fashion, they reflect a number of significant changes which have taken place in dentistry.

Apart from the general trend to functional simplicity and application of ergonomic principles, probably the biggest advance in equipment during the past 30 years has been the introduction of the air-turbine drill. This is a piece of precision micro-engineering that has revolutionized the scope and to a great extent patient acceptance of modern restorative dentistry.

Rotating at up to about 600,000 rpm and using diamond or tungsten carbide drills, this instrument literally scrapes away tooth with great precision and minimum worry.

Before the era of the air-turbine drill, the dentist might well have thought twice before attempting many of the more complicated crown preparations, the whole idea of a tooth bridge (remnants for missing teeth) which may be permanently cemented into the mouth, and other advanced restorations, which with the advent

of this instrument have almost been put into the category of routine.

Ultrasonics has appeared in two forms in the dental surgery. In the late 1950s it was considered that ultrasonics showed great promise for drilling teeth, as it caused minimal pain, but this work came up against too many technical problems and with the advent of the turbine was not pursued.

However, ultrasonics have not disappeared for they are now used as a standard item of equipment in scaling and removal of stain from teeth.

Quartz halogen lamps, used in the car industry, are now used for operating lights, and for precise local illumination within the mouth the fibre optic principle of "piping" light, sometimes along several feet length of cable, has appeared in a number of forms.

A different form of light, ultra-violet, has recently added a new dimension to the materials used in filling and otherwise repairing the remains of dental disease. Ultra-violet light, applied with various forms of apparatus, makes a dramatic change in this pattern because it is used as the catalyst activating the setting mechanism, and consequently allows a degree of manipulation and control previously quite impossible.

The system is not without problems, but the potential is obvious. It is plastic resins which are used with ultra-violet light and they,

as a group, are many of the newer materials used in fillings. Simple resins, those without inorganic fillers, have been used for many years both in fillings and dentures.

Recently two significant advances have been made. First, the simple resins have been filled with inorganic materials such as quartz, to improve their properties when used for restoring and building up teeth, and second, a technique making such materials stick to enamel by prior etching of the fractured tooth.

Etching has the effect of creating microscopic crevices for the plastics to lock into. This technique allows a number of troubles, particularly children's broken front teeth, to be treated simply and effectively with the minimum of patient discomfort.

Despite lay impression to the contrary, dentistry has not had any truly adhesive materials until recently when carboxylate cements and glass ionomer filling materials were introduced. These materials are capable of a chemical bond with tooth structure and this makes possible a number of interesting variations in established dental filling techniques.

Porcelain is a material which enjoyed much popularity as the first realistic false tooth for dentures, but was to some degree superseded when plastics appeared. Recent technology, improving the aesthetics and physical proper-

ties, has not only brought this material back to be widely used as a denture tooth, but also in crowns and bridges.

A high-strength alumina porcelain has been developed and a bonding process, which fuses porcelain to gold and certain base metals, enables the dentist to use this very tooth-like material in situations unthinkable not so many years ago.

These are some of the main changes which have occurred in the routine of everyday dentistry. Space precludes mention of many equally significant advances such as implants, plastics coatings, to protect teeth and enable sleep for fillings. One could also conjecture for the future: lasers and perhaps even a vaccination against decay.

The history of dentistry has encompassed two ages—the era where technology and public demand dictated that extractions be the order of the day, now replaced by the emphasis on saving teeth. This has been made possible to an important degree by developments in materials and equipment. The signs are that we are entering the prevention era, which is a logical progression and one that surely will bring its own technology.

The author is consultant to the Amalgamated Dental Company and formerly senior technical officer in charge of dental standards, the British Standards Institution.

## Big spending brings its rewards

Diana Scarrott

At the start of the fiscal year, the Health Service, which has been in Britain on the treatment of dental disease. The cost is now running at £350m, accounting for 6 per cent of all spending. Few diseases are so expensive. But what is the return, in terms of improved dental health, reduced suffering?

There will be no improvement without radical reorganization of the financing of the dental service. The gross majority of the 1,750,000 patients being provided with NHS dentures each year are already denture wearers, and the rate at which people are having to lose all their teeth is falling steadily. Multiple extractions are becoming less and less common. In 1965, about 350,000 patients had courses of treatment involving the loss of nine teeth or more, compared with under half this number today.

Meanwhile, the emphasis is steadily shifting towards restorative treatment. In five attending a general dental practitioner under the NHS at present is found to require no treatment. In 1955, patients qualified for dental benefits under the pre-NHS National Health Insurance scheme had an average of 7.9 extractions and 1.3 fillings with the provision of dentures in more than 60 per cent of cases. Today, the average NHS course of treatment for an adult patient consists of 0.3 extractions, 1.4 fillings, and dentures for about one patient in 10.

There has, in addition, been a steady decline in the proportion of cases involving only emergency treatment, for patients who do not wish to accept all the treatment necessary for dental fitness. In 1950, one patient in five was an emergency case, compared with one in seventeen in 1975.

These improvements in the pattern of treatment have taken place alongside a considerable increase in treatment volume. Before the NHS started, about 750,000 patients each year received NHS dental benefits. In 1950, about 10,000 dentists in general practice dealt with 11 million NHS cases. Nowadays, 13,500 practitioners deal with more than 30 million cases a year.

As a result largely of the profession's success in raising efficiency, dental treatment is reaching more people than ever before. But with only a little more than 500 treatment courses each year per 1,000 population, dental disease remains unsatisfactory, a big health problem. There is still a long way to go to the goal of regular dental care for a fully-dentate population, with dentists occupied with prevention rather than repair.

The rising volume of dental care for many children when parents would probably not take action. The extent to which children and young people are now becoming accustomed to regular dental care is one of the strongest pointers towards a better future for dental health in Britain. But perhaps the most convincing argument—in the absence so far of any worthwhile data from surveys at regular intervals—is simply the downward trend in the number of permanent teeth being extracted.

In the general dental service the total has fallen steadily for many years, from 12,100,000 in 1960 to 7,900,000 in 1970 and 6,800,000 in 1975. A substantial increase in the life expectancy of natural teeth must surely have accom-

panied this steep decline in tooth mortality, in the service which provides the great bulk of all adult treatment. Dental health is an integral part of general health, and any National Health Service worth the name must continue to provide dental services for the whole community. The achievements of NHS dentistry since 1948 are not always or widely recognized. But if the politicians running the NHS keep their nerve, and the dental services intact, Britain's dental health record will be well on the way to becoming one of the best in the world, instead of one of the worst.

The author is assistant secretary, British Dental Association.

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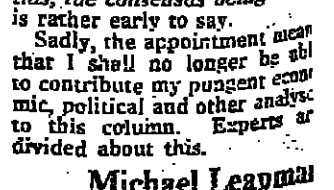


**Mrs Thatcher will govern?**

**Michael Leppman**

turn-up) has come as a surprise to those who expected such a thing. Its effect on the nation's economy could be either harmful or beneficial, depending on whether it is considered on the long or the short run. Judging the middle view (showing export earnings could be deceptive) it seems likely that the increase in my own man supply is unlikely to be balanced by the improvement in the financial position of the Times caused by the ending of this considerable drain on the funds. It could be an inflationary factor, at least in the short term.

Though by no means an invisible export, I am unable to show up on the balance sheet until the last quarter of the year. By then, seasonal and political factors (such as an upcoming election) could change the picture. Finally, the out-of-negativity being out of the out of irregularities.



**Michael Leayman**





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## NO COMMITMENT EITHER WAY

In her speech to the Scottish Conservatives at Perth on Saturday Mrs Thatcher confirmed and clarified the party's new position on devolution set out, though not without some confusion, by Mr Pym two days before. Mr Pym, the Conservative spokesman on devolution, had repeated his call for an all-party convention to determine the way ahead, but had managed to do so in a reasonably positive tone. But after addressing the Scottish Conservatives he told a press conference that the party's previous commitment to a directly elected assembly was now inoperative in the sense that all commitments were after the effect of the present Scotland and Wales Bill.

## ISRAEL GOES TO THE POLLS

A general election being held in Israel tomorrow does not, unfortunately, seem likely to make President Carter's efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East any easier. The most he can hope is that it will not make them positively more difficult. At the time when Mr Akin's Government resigned in December, provoking the solution of the Knesset and us bringing forward the election from the end of this year to the spring, the Labour Party seemed at last to have seized a political initiative and there was at least a chance that it would fight the election on the issue that really matters, making a clear mandate to make a concession necessary for a lasting peace.

## avid Wood

## Hats off to the four big banks

Many years ago, I wrote for The Times an article about the big banks which had the style that Philip Wood has since made his own. It failed. "Fourth" leader that I lamentably short of the Peter Milford model, and it received the "we've never seen a better article so far" that it came to rest in the Court Page, when the marriage announcements and the obituaries. Yet, the bland surface, it had an earnest socio-economic importance.

deemed to be the correct formulation—though devolution is evidently still regarded as an appropriate objective, provided that it is not clear precisely what this would involve. All this is very negative and must be offensive to those who believe that policy should be based on clear promises offered to the electorate for approval. But it stops well short of being an outright rejection of an assembly. Both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pym spoke of the need for change in the system of government for Scotland. Mr Pym declared that "nationalism in practice has been the greatest enemy of devolution"—a proposition that is very different from the argument that devolution would pave the way for independence. And Mrs Thatcher evidently believes that some kind of assembly will come some time.

Such a cautious stance may not be a glorious victory for a major party to adopt on an issue of this consequence, but it accords with political realities. The Conservative party in the House of Commons is overwhelmingly opposed to devolution. In its present mood it would be likely to reject not only the Scotland and Wales Bill but any other one submitted to it with the same purpose. If Mrs Thatcher and Mr Pym had provided a ringing endorsement of the commitment to a directly elected assembly, they would have justified this to their followers at Westminster only on the grounds that it was required by the force of opinion within the party in Scotland. Yet that was manifestly not the case at Perth. Scottish Conservatives are con-

fronted as a great many other people by the whole devolution question. Moreover, no matter what Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues might promise now it is unlikely that a future Conservative government could deliver a Scottish assembly unless there were a considerable change of heart. The party in England—and the history of devolution is disfigured by too many promises that for one reason or another were not kept. It does not seem probable at this stage that whatever position the Conservatives adopted on devolution would materially affect their prospects at the general election. After twenty disastrous years for the party in Scotland there is some confidence in their ranks that they will pick up at least a few seats next time. That will depend partly on how unpopular the Government is by then and partly on how votes are distributed geographically between Labour, the SNP and the Conservatives. But the Conservative attitude to devolution before the election might critically affect the capacity of a Conservative government to deal with Scotland afterwards. It is regrettable but true that a great deal is likely to hang on the strength of the SNP in the next Parliament. If there are many more SNP members then English opinion may suddenly perceive the need for an assembly. The holding operation that the Conservatives are now conducting should give them as good a chance as they could have, given the state of opinion within the party, of responding to whatever events may be.

foreign currency dealings. Opinion polls suggesting that it is from Labour, rather than Likud, that the DMC will take most of its votes are therefore highly plausible. Mr Peres, who is certainly not a dove by reputation, has none the less sought to shift the emphasis back to the issue of peace, pointing to the unrealistic of Likud's not-an-inch stand, while Likud has reacted by denouncing American pressure and promising to resist it. The American Administration is no doubt hoping that Mr Peres will survive as prime minister, but if he does so it is likely to be either in coalition with both Professor Yadin and, once again, the intransigent National Religious Party, or in a national government including Likud, like that of 1967-70. In either case he will have plenty of alibis for stonewalling in peace negotiations if he wants to, and little room for manoeuvre if he does not. The timing of Mr Carter's pronouncements about the Palestinian homeland may have done Mr Peres's electoral chances little good. But those pronouncements, combined as they have been with a reassertion of America's special relationship with Israel and willingness to make sure that "the peace process" means "a peace process" to do what is in the best interests of the next Israeli government, can hardly evade, whatever its composition and whoever its leader,

cost £400,000 and during the next year may cost £1m. The roll-call of names underwriting the broadsheet and its message still has nearly as much power to move me as an old regency standard as the "Bank of England" and the "Bank of Scotland" (which, incidentally, are both in the hands of the same group of financiers). And what is the message? That there is a real public threat to nationalizing the four main clearing banks? That's what the Labour Party's national executive committee (Nec) recommended last August in a pamphlet called *Banking and Finance*. The Government and the Prime Minister are against bank nationalization. Even the Conservative Party's NEC, at its 1976 Labour Party conference, is in a "Mr Cube" advertising campaign all over again? That is the question, politicians, especially left-wing politicians, will immediately ask. In some sense it clearly is. Here is a political objective of building up public opinion and bank staff opinion against the threat of nationalization, that the big banks have been under more often on that off, ever since the war.

But the motives and tactics of the big banks, which could bring the country against nationalization, are not the Labour Party's. The Labour Party could ever compete with, need a little more examination. Their campaign is for the time being neutralized, politically, because Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, with the support of a majority of his senior ministers, has taken bank nationalization out of politics. To learn how the banks could claim they are supporting the Prime Minister and the Government we must go back to the eve of last year's Labour Party conference in Blackpool. Mr Callaghan then told his left wing: "I should make my position clear. I will not be able to recommend the inclusion of this part of the Nec's proposals on nationalizing banks in the next election manifesto. It would be an electoral albatross." That stand alone has made the big banks' anti-nationalization strategy possible. Nobody who has occasional dealings with senior bankers can fail soon to sense that they are, at least, not going to be overthrown by the middle way, living and

## Coroners and transplants

From Dr M. H. Pappworth  
Sir, It is surprising that there has been no correspondence in your columns following the report from your Legal Correspondent which quoted an instruction to all coroners which stated: "The Home Secretary hopes that as it is not part of a coroner's function to place obstacles in the way of development of medical science or to take moral or ethical decisions in this matter a coroner would never object in principle to a transplant operation."

In other words, coroners are being urged to allow bodies, particularly those who have been involved in accidents, to be given as "donors" without bothering to obtain the consent of the nearest relatives except in the unlikely contingency that documentary evidence is available that the victim had forbidden this.

From Lord Campbell of Eskan  
Sir, Whether Lord Caccia (May 14), who is Provost of Eton, is the best person to lay down the law on nepotism, and the danger of appointing a Socialist Ambassador to Washington, is a matter of opinion. But there can surely be only one opinion on the contemptibly bad taste of his postscript.

From Professor J. E. Morpurgo  
Sir, It is not my intention to comment on the appointment of Mr J. E. Morpurgo, and it is not within my competence to pass judgment on his credentials. However, I have been an Anglo-American and an ambassador-watcher since the days of Lord Curzon. I have frequently indulged that passion for months on end in the company of Americans who are not impressed by Washington or by the gaudy plumage of high officers of state, be they American or British, and feel that they have the right to protest against the nasty insinuations which have been put about to discredit our present Ambassador.

From Mr Anthony Taylor  
Sir, Norman Atkinson, in his letter published on May 10, reveals a studied ignorance of the banking system. Surely even he can distinguish between the Bank of England and the Bank of America, and the provision of working capital to a viable enterprise, or does he merely seek to confuse the issue? The Treasury compels the helplessness of the banks to prop up their commercial reputation to attract deposits. Will the state bank have powers to compel us to put our money in it? On past performance of state enterprises, it is unlikely to obtain it in any other way.

From Dr Robert Skidelsky  
Sir, The loose phrase "British Brookings" covers a number of quite separate proposals, some of which are very interesting and others. The three main ones are these:

1. An institute for the study of particular subjects: strategic studies, urban studies, social policy, economic policy, organization of government etc. As Sir Eric Roll and Lord Trevelyan point out (Letters, May 6), such institutions already exist.

2. An institute to solve Britain's problems by analysing the "British disease", bringing academics and Whitehall into closer contact, providing governments with "rational" policy goals. This notion, as Michael Miles points out in this week's *Times Higher Education Supplement*, is best.

3. Certain industries have national wage negotiations because it is in their interests, and many employers would not want company bargaining as this would give those big bad trade union leaders the ability to create certain companies into industry conditions pace makers.

From Mr G. J. Norwood  
Sir, The fascinating point about Mr L. J. Cadbury's letter to *The Times* today (May 10) is that the Daily News Trustees still hold funds to "assist" survivors of the *News Chronicle* and *The Star* who are in "financial difficulties". Unfortunately not many of the 3,500 employees dismissed in 1960 read *The Times* and may be unaware of his unexpected generosity. If they do hear, I can only advise them to get in touch with the Secretary of the Trustees of the Daily News Charitable Fund at 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, WC2.

## Next Ambassador in Washington

From Sir Cyril Pickard  
Sir, I accept that it is of the greatest importance for the Foreign Secretary if he wishes to make a change, to find the best man for the Washington job. I do not agree with Mr Noel Baker (May 13) that it is the only thing that matters.

From Lord Campbell of Eskan  
Sir, Whether Lord Caccia (May 14), who is Provost of Eton, is the best person to lay down the law on nepotism, and the danger of appointing a Socialist Ambassador to Washington, is a matter of opinion. But there can surely be only one opinion on the contemptibly bad taste of his postscript.

From Professor J. E. Morpurgo  
Sir, It is not my intention to comment on the appointment of Mr J. E. Morpurgo, and it is not within my competence to pass judgment on his credentials. However, I have been an Anglo-American and an ambassador-watcher since the days of Lord Curzon. I have frequently indulged that passion for months on end in the company of Americans who are not impressed by Washington or by the gaudy plumage of high officers of state, be they American or British, and feel that they have the right to protest against the nasty insinuations which have been put about to discredit our present Ambassador.

From the Reverend R. L. H. Lloyd  
Sir, May we be informed of the amount which British Ambassadors to the United States have hitherto been expected to spend, since the newly appointed Ambassador is to receive, presumably, reduced figures of £40,000 p.a. expenses.

From Mr J. A. Bims  
Sir, The award of the islands off Cape Horn is, I think, well deserved, because Chile performed a very valuable service in these waters in 1908 when President Theodore Roosevelt despatched the great White American Fleet on its round-the-world voyage. However, great fears were expressed about the terrible hazards of navigation.

There were stories of whirlpools that could twist a ship completely around, of wild winds called "Williwaws" that could hurl a vessel on to the rocks. The French Admiral Gervais warned of "perplexing currents". The *Western Morning News* of Plymouth pictured the scattered fleet ramming each other. The *Sacramento Union* conjured the worst nightmare of all—shipwrecks and cannibalism: "We don't want any of our jacks eaten by the terrible Tierra del Fuegos." Nobody dined on the bluejackets, Chile thought, despatched the cruiser Chacabuco to guide the fleet through, and she skillfully led it by Cape Horn, through the S-curves of Crooked Reach and out into the Pacific.

A few islands would seem a well earned reward for such a service. Yours faithfully, J. C. BINNS, Coombe Cottage, Ash, Canterbury.

60,000th issue  
From Major Hugh Walter  
Sir, May I question the accuracy of one point in your leader. The past 60 years, from 1817 to 1977, is a long time. The mid-Victorian period, when the reduction of the tax on newspapers made it possible to produce them cheaply, you say that it was Delane who made the decision to go for quality rather than circulation, and to lower the standards of *The Times* in order to compete with the new journals in terms of price.

The "History of *The Times*" (vol. II, chapter XIV—"The New Journalism"), makes clear that so fundamental a decision about the future of the paper did not fall within the Editor's province; it could only be made by the man who, as Chief Proprietor, supported Delane unwaveringly throughout the last thirty-two years of his long editorship: John Walter III.

Yours truly, HUGH WALTER, Shepherds Cottage, Blackhall Heath, Wotton, Surrey.

From Major General P. C. Shapland  
Sir, On the day on which you published your 60,000th issue I received the latest monthly summary of strengths of the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve. This showed me that the volunteer strength has at last exceeded 60,000. It is my hope that both these figures will continue to increase. Yours sincerely, P. C. SHAPLAND, Director, Volunteers, Territorials and Cadets, Ministry of Defence, Landdown House, Berkeley Square, W1.

## The telephone refund

From the Chairman of the Post Office Users' National Council  
Sir, The correspondence in your columns since the Post Office announced on May 4 its decision to refund 27 pence exchange line telephone subscribers has emphasized the lack of equity in the proposed methods of repayment. Some of your readers have also justifiably complained that a more imaginative handling of the refund could have given greater satisfaction to subscribers and benefit to the Post Office.

The Post Office Users' National Council were in fact asked to consider schemes of direct repayment that the Post Office had already published in detail. The administrative costs of the scheme proposed will approach £250,000. On the other hand, if refunds were related more closely to customers' accounts, we are told that these costs would be substantially higher and repayment would be further delayed. In these circumstances, the POUNC had no alternative but to accept the amount of refund which was inevitable. Nevertheless, we are convinced that this compulsory repayment could have made a greater contribution towards the building of public goodwill and had less prejudicial effect upon the efforts of Post Office personnel to reduce operational costs.

If there had been genuine consultation, more detailed consideration would have been given to the manner of this distribution. We understand that the Post Office was first given formal notice by the Price Commission that it had exceeded its profit levels on April 4. POUNC had information of the position only a few hours before I personally met senior Post Office officials on May 4 when Council's endorsement of the proposals was requested. I was informed that the Post Office was concurrently meeting the Price Commission and an immediate announcement was planned.

Naturally, I refused to accede to the Post Office request of strongly urged that the Post Office should announce the details of their proposal for refunding the £100 million excess profits until the Council had had the opportunity to consider the many ways in which the refund might be made. The Post Office ignored and went ahead with the announcement. The Council had its first opportunity to hear the Post Office case on May 11. All this made a farce of consultation, and I should like through your columns to register the Council's strong protest at the totally inadequate manner in which the views of POUNC were sought.

Yours faithfully, PEDDIE, Chairman, Post Office Users' National Council, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1.

## Cape Horn hazards

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A few islands would seem a well earned reward for such a service. Yours faithfully, J. C. BINNS, Coombe Cottage, Ash, Canterbury.

## Jubilee decorations

From Sir Brian Batsford  
Sir, I wonder whether the designs for the Jubilee decorations now being erected in Trafalgar Square and elsewhere were first submitted to the Design Council.

From Mr G. J. Norwood  
Sir, The fascinating point about Mr L. J. Cadbury's letter to *The Times* today (May 10) is that the Daily News Trustees still hold funds to "assist" survivors of the *News Chronicle* and *The Star* who are in "financial difficulties". Unfortunately not many of the 3,500 employees dismissed in 1960 read *The Times* and may be unaware of his unexpected generosity. If they do hear, I can only advise them to get in touch with the Secretary of the Trustees of the Daily News Charitable Fund at 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, WC2.

Of course there are some ample funds available. The Charity Commissioners inform me that there are the Daily News Charitable Fund and the Daily News Benevolent Fund. The balance-sheet for the period ended April 5, 1976, shows that the former fund has an excess of income over expenditure of £123,839, and the latter fund, £42,456.

## Newspapers in London

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Sir, The fascinating point about Mr L. J. Cadbury's letter to *The Times* today (May 10) is that the Daily News Trustees still hold funds to "assist" survivors of the *News Chronicle* and *The Star* who are in "financial difficulties". Unfortunately not many of the 3,500 employees dismissed in 1960 read *The Times* and may be unaware of his unexpected generosity. If they do hear, I can only advise them to get in touch with the Secretary of the Trustees of the Daily News Charitable Fund at 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, WC2.

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After Daily News Limited went into voluntary liquidation on April 21, 1976, there was a distribution of shares, and the Cadbury trustees put a further £99,709 into the Charitable Fund and £39,359 into the Benevolent Fund. Also, at the time of liquidation Mr L. J. Cadbury was

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## Tory labour relations

From Mr Roger Beson  
Sir, Your political correspondent's article in *The Times* of April 27 on factory level wages emphasizes that the so-called syndicalist approach to labour relations by Mrs Thatcher would not win applause from powerful unions.

Some trade unions have always had the majority of their negotiations based upon individual company bargaining. In fact my own organization, ASIMS, is built upon the belief that company bargaining is best. However, two vital factors were missing in the report:

1. Individual firms often mean large multi-site companies, eg. Courtaulds, Pilkington Brothers, Wedgwood, etc. and although there is site bargaining certain issues are common, such as pensions, sick pay scheme, redundancy, agreements, base line payments, and in this situation group negotiations involving those big bad trade union leaders is often necessary.

2. Certain industries have national wage negotiations because it is in their interests, and many employers would not want company bargaining as this would give those big bad trade union leaders the ability to create certain companies into industry conditions pace makers.

Therefore, this new found Conservative policy formula has in fact been ready for many trade unions for a considerable number of years. Yours faithfully, ROGER BESON, National Officer covering Glass, Ceramic and Textile Industries, Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, Essex Road, Longsight, Manchester, April 27.

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**WILCOX** A Conservative industrial policy for Britain, page 19

# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Lickin' chicken franchising into shape, page 21

## Downing St talks for GEC chief this week in Drax merger conflict

By Roger Velez, Energy Correspondent

Protracted controversy over an advanced order for the second stage of the Drax power station and the reorganisation of the turbine generator manufacturers is expected to reach a climax this week with a summit meeting between the Prime Minister and Sir Arnold Weinstock, managing director of GEC.

It is expected that Mr Callaghan will warn Sir Arnold that unless GEC agrees to a merger with C. A. Parsons on terms acceptable to the Government, the rival C. A. Parsons company will receive the valuable order for the turbine generators at the £600m Drax coal-fired station.

Mr Callaghan took charge of the negotiations last week and disclosed to Parliament that he Drax order would be placed with the minimum delay, regardless of other factors.

It is not clear that the Government is prepared to sacrifice its previous objective of a rationalised power generation industry before the Drax order is placed.

While the Prime Minister would like to have the turbines for an order and a merger cleared up within a week, there are no clear indications that GEC intends to alter its policy of requiring complete control over a single turbine generator manufacturing company.

Sir Arnold's invitation to Downing Street came after Mr Harold Lever had been brought to the scene by Mr Callaghan and asked to convey the new Government thinking on the terms for a merger to GEC.

Only three weeks ago the Cabinet looked to be on the verge of agreeing to Sir Arnold's plan to merge the Drax group complete control of



Sir Arnold Weinstock, GEC managing director.

invitations to Downing Street. In return, GEC would have undertaken to ensure that the Parsons side of the business was not starved of new work.

But the Cabinet faltered at the last minute, and another merger plan was devised. This would have given GEC 70 per cent control of the new group with Parsons holding the remaining 30 per cent.

The National Enterprise Board would have overseen the merger and then dropped out of the picture.

GEC, which is not an admirer of the way Parsons has conducted itself, is still anxious to have complete control over the reorganised manufacturing group. But it is unlikely to be offered only a 49 per cent stake in a merged company with C. A. Parsons and the NEB holding the controlling balance.

Mr Beam Secretary of State has been thinking on the terms for a merger to GEC.

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## Agreed bid terms for Cavenham due today

By Desmond Quigley

Terms for the takeover of the British food company Cavenham by Sir James Goldsmith's master vehicle Générale Occidentale will be announced today and this time the terms are almost certain to have been agreed between the various parties.

The last bid by Sir James in January for the 49 per cent minority holdings failed because of strong opposition from institutional shareholders of Cavenham and from merchant bankers, Samuel Montagu, who had been retained to represent the Cavenham's outside shareholders. Then, Sir James dropped his 120p share bid, which had valued Cavenham at £62m.

It is now widely believed that the new bid will be pitched at around 155p-160p, representing a compromise between Sir James' original plans and the 180p Montagu was reportedly holding out for.

On Friday Cavenham asked the Stock Exchange for a temporary suspension of its shares pending an announcement.

Another factor in the Cavenham situation is the bearing the takeover will have on Sir James' newspaper proprietorship ambitions. Cavenham holds 40 per cent of the shares in Beaverbrook News, representing about one-third of the Beaverbrook capital.

Sir James intervened at the seventh hour in the plans for the sale of Beaverbrook News to the rival newspaper group Associated Newspapers. The planned sale has been shelved while negotiations continue between Sir James and Beaverbrook for the injection of fresh capital into Beaverbrook.

## Saudi oil fire spreads underground

From Bob Crew, Damman, May 15

Although the original fire in the Abqaiq oil installations in Saudi Arabia has now been put out, an explosion in pump number 4 has set the oil underground ablaze.

The explosion was caused by the excessive heat of the fire that had raged above ground since 3.20 pm last Wednesday and there is now a danger that with fire underground, further oil will be lost and damage incurred.

While the underground pipeline has been turned off, it still contains the oil that was inside it before the taps were turned off at the original outbreak of ground explosions and fires.

Far from being contained, the Abqaiq blaze is now raging under as well as over ground and on Saturday evening and this morning Aramco were rushing in fire-fighters and technical experts from all over the eastern province to meet the new challenge.

According to informed sources at Aramco, the Abqaiq oil production—which equals 60 per cent of Saudi Arabia's total oil production—is down 80 per cent. The same sources insist that there is a total of six known deaths, including two people killed on Friday morning. They say that some Britons are among the dead.

The repair operations on the Abqaiq installations are expected to take five or six months.

## Banks urged to try floating rate bonds

By John Whitmore

The issue of floating rate bonds by British banks in the domestic market could well prove a useful and attractive method of channeling finance into trade and industry, according to the Stock Exchange.

Greenwell in its evidence submitted to the Wilson Committee evinced the functioning of financial institutions.

Many companies, the brokers argue, are still reluctant to raise capital through equity issues because their market capitalisation remains at far below the replacement cost of underlying assets. At the same time, the hope of raising long-term interest capital has been filled off by high-interest rates.

The result has been that companies have been unable to raise floating rate finance, and in consequence, the banks, in turn, have had the effect of increasing the money supply.

Because of this, floating rate bonds provided by institutions, it would be preferable. But the chip companies would probably be reluctant to make floating rate issues in the cash market so long as they could

continue to rely on such flexible arrangements from their banks as at present.

Smaller companies which might like to raise capital through floating rate bonds might not have the necessary credit rating to do so.

The brokers suggest that a possible solution to this would be the issue of floating rate bonds by the banks themselves. This would only make sense, however, provided these bonds were not classified as IBEs—interest-bearing eligible liabilities—and excluded from money supply and "corset" considerations. Exclusion from the money supply count, Greenwell argues, could be justified on the basis that the proceeds would be considerably less liquid than money.

The suggestion that such bonds could prove useful comes at the end of a memorandum which was presented to the Wilson Committee on the future of the money market over the next year or so of financing, simultaneously both a public sector borrowing requirement of the present size and an industrial recovery.

## Opec rebuffs US buying agency plan

New York, May 15.—If the United States wants to set up a government agency as sole buyer of oil imported from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec)—as suggested recently by some groups—it definitely won't achieve its desired effect of getting cheaper oil, Mr Ali Jaidah, Opec's secretary general, says.

In a discussion with Petroleum Intelligence Weekly editors in New York last week, Mr Jaidah, former oil director general for Qatar, and a London University graduate, explains: "If it is a matter of selling to a United States government agency, we don't care. (Opec already sells to a number of government agencies in various countries, as well as to private companies.) But if the United States thinks a government agency will be able to negotiate a

lower price, or derive some kind of strategy to get the same thing, it won't work."

Opec's prices were administered by the member Governments from time to time. For the same reason, Mr Jaidah regards American proposals to break up its major oil companies as nonsense.

"Demand will remain the same whether it is supplied by a larger number of smaller companies, or a smaller number of larger companies."

It makes no difference whether the oil is bought by 30 companies or 10, it simply means we'll have to sign 30 pieces of paper instead of 10.

It is a total misconception that this could break up Opec. Opec prices are administered by the number of companies, not the number of companies makes no difference."

But, he added, "you should be careful about breaking up something that has worked so

well for you so long before you are sure that what you put in its place is better."

While Opec does not mind dealing with consumer government buyers, the publication says, it definitely will not deal with the International Energy Agency as a buying agency or in any other way.

Mr Jaidah said: "The International Energy Agency was formed for a specific purpose: for confrontation with Opec. We won't deal with it at all."

Report dated: Qatar today joined Kuwait in denying a report that 11 major oil producing countries had decided against implementing a planned 5 per cent price rise.

Officials close to Shaikh Abdul Aziz, the oil minister, said no such decision had been taken.

An authoritative weekly magazine, the Middle East Economic Survey, reported on

Friday that the decision by 11 members of Opec would be formally announced on May 20.

The magazine said the move not to impose the increase planned for July 1 was led by Venezuela. Yesterday Kuwait, too, said there had been no such decision.

The Qatari officials said: "Consultations to end the two-tier price system are still going on."

"Any compromise will be announced only during the Opec Stockholm meeting on July 12."

Oil prices have divided within the 13-member Opec group. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates decided they would impose only a 3 per cent increase during this year. The other 11 members voted to increase their price by 10 per cent from January 1 and a further 5 per cent from July 1.—Reuter.

## Price panel members may be named soon

By Ronald Emley

Delays in announcing membership of the new Price Commission appear to have been partially caused by the refusal of prominent industrialists to serve on a permanent body set up by the Government to advise on price rises.

Several prominent industrial and retail sector figures have also declined invitations to serve on the reconstructed body because they do not agree with the establishing of a permanent agency for state intervention in pricing policy.

It is likely the chairman will be drawn from the ranks of industry, law, and commerce. The new body will have a permanent secretary and a deputy secretary. The latter could well be Miss Daisy Hyams, a director of Tesco Stores Holdings.

"before the recess", although it is widely being forecast that an announcement might be made this week.

The new Commission is to have only three permanent members, the rest serving in a part-time capacity. Mr Bates' first choice of chairman was thought to be Sir Derek Rayner, a joint managing director of the reconstructed body because they do not agree with the establishing of a permanent agency for state intervention in pricing policy.

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## Mr Carter fails to woo businessmen

From Our US Economics Correspondent

Correspondent, Virginia, May 15

President Carter is trying to persuade a group of business and union leaders, chaired by Dr John Dunlop, former American Secretary of Labour, to take part in official discussions with administration leaders.

The talks, which would play a key role in the anti-inflation strategy which the President is trying to work out, are, however, being staunchly opposed by business leaders in the group who want to keep the body's current non-official status.

They argue that the talks can be useful only if carried out in private, independent of any political participation. The group has been meeting regularly over the past three years, but until now even its existence has been kept secret.

The group, which consists of eight businessmen and eight unionists, is headed by Mr George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO trade union organization, and Mr Reginald Jones, chairman of the General Electric Co.

Dr Dunlop, a Harvard University professor with no ties to the Carter administration, has played a key role in organizing its agenda.

Some of the business leaders involved in the group's work told reporters at an informal meeting at the Business Council Conference here that the group did not see its purpose as being a forum to formulate guidelines or controls, or to discuss wages and prices targets.

It was learnt that the group's participants told President Carter before he announced his anti-inflation programme last month that the group was only willing to participate in discussions with the administration on "an informal and private basis."

By this the group members meant that they would do no more than consider discussing matters which have been pro-

posed to them by the administration and that they would only report to the administration what conclusions, if any, were reached by the group when discussing such matters.

The group flatly opposes full administration participation in its deliberations.

The "Labour-Management Group", as it is called, was officially created at the invitation of the Nixon administration when price and wage controls were enforced. It has continued to meet without government participation and on an informal basis since controls ended in 1974.

Mr Jerry Jasinski, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Policy, told a press conference here that the administration wanted to develop "a robust dialogue with business and labour" and that discussions to this end were still in an "initial stage."

They were unlikely to get further than this "initial stage" according to the businessmen here.

Meanwhile, the business leaders are now waging a major campaign for government action to stimulate business investment.

Mr Thomas Murphy, the chairman of General Motors, noted that business must be given major tax cuts and that the net return on investments for American business had fallen from just under 10 per cent in 1965 to less than 4 per cent today.

Mr Jasinski said the Department of Commerce was now working on plans for a comprehensive and cohesive programme to stimulate investment, spending, and that the administration would like to see real investment spending growth of about 10 per cent a year.

Senator Russell Long, the powerful chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said at a press conference that the administration was likely to make proposals, when announcing broad tax reform plans, for the elimination of double taxation on dividends.

## Economist sees inflation link with too-low pound

By David Blake, Economics Correspondent

The Government is missing a "golden opportunity" to bring down the rate of inflation by letting the value of the pound rise, according to Dr Alan Budd of the London Business School.

In the latest newsletter from Fielding, Newton-Smith & Co., he argues that by holding down the exchange rate the Government is undermining the effectiveness of its tight monetary policy.

Dr Budd, formerly at the Treasury, argued that the exchange rate is the means by which changes in the money supply become converted to domestic inflation. When money supply expands too fast, as it did in early 1976, he argues, the exchange rate falls and this in turn leads to higher inflation.

Dr Budd is concerned to explain how it is that although money supply has been held under tight control since 1974, once short term fluctuations are discounted, the inflation rate has not slowed in such a way as to keep the change rate steady.

He argues that the collapse last year was caused by a series of circumstances going wrong in the first half of 1976, of which the erratic money supply growth was the most important. This year, he argues, bringing down the inflation rate is the most important target and raising the parity of the pound is the easiest way of doing it.

Rough Stephenson, page 19

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Rough Stephenson, page 19

## Review for shops rating system

By Patricia Tisdall

Proposals to change the rating system as applied to an estimated 219,000 small shopkeepers who occupy premises with living accommodation above are to be reviewed in the Government's response to the Layfield Committee's Report on Local Government Finance.

A Green Paper setting out the Government's reaction to the report is expected to be published by the Department of the Environment on Tuesday.

It is understood that particular attention is paid to the Layfield recommendation that the present system of rating mixed commercial and residential property is unfair and should be changed.

As things stand, unless the living accommodation accounts for more than one-third of the value of a mixed-purpose building it is graded for rating purposes on the commercial rather than the domestic tariff. This increases the domestic occupant's rate bill by about 18 per cent.

The rule affects an estimated 75 per cent of shopkeepers who

live on the premises. Even where the living accommodation does account for more than half the value, only 50 per cent of the domestic rate is allowed.

Layfield found the situation "unacceptable". It recommended that the next valuation should be carried out in such a way that residential accommodation would not bear a heavier burden than other domestic housing. It also asked for an earlier remedial step, by which a quarter of the domestic rate on the total rateable value of all such properties.

It adds that in Scotland the problem does not arise because separate assessments for commercial and residential accommodation have been made since 1949.

The National Chamber of Trade, which represents 250,000 High Street traders, is petitioning for the recommendation on mixed residential and commercial rates to be implemented independently of the rest of the Layfield report.

Its members have become increasingly concerned about the effect of recent steep in-

creases which, it says, are helping to force more small traders out of business.

Traders also want swift reform in the rating valuation practice which applies higher values to shop frontages than to space farther inside. They say that this penalizes small stores which are likely to have a smaller area in relation to their frontage than their larger rivals.

While accepting that the system is likely to mean that the small trader is likely to pay more than a supermarket, Layfield considered the practice should be properly left to the Local Valuation Courts and the Lands Tribunal to decide.

Mr Les Seeley, director general of the National Chamber of Trade, says that if urgent action is not taken soon the rates burden generally will become too much for many small shopkeepers.

It seems likely that further rate increases of 25 per cent could be introduced in some areas and this will be the end for many small traders, the Chamber says.

## ICI fertilizers going up 10pc from next month

Increases in fertilizer prices were announced by ICI, the largest producer, yesterday. Straight nitrogen fertilizers are to go up by 10 and 11 per cent from July 1, and compound fertilizers by about 7 per cent from June 1.

The company, which began a £35m investment programme in fertilizers earlier this year, has raised its prices in January when straight nitrogen went up by 10p per tonne and compounds by an average 8 pence.

Continuing increases in raw material and manufacturing costs are blamed for the rises.

## June IMF gold sale by 'Dutch auction'

Washington, May 15.—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will hold its next sale of 525,000 ounces of gold on June 1 and will use a "Dutch auction", or common price selling method, in the next three months.

It is also changing its requirement that all bidders must use advance deposits of \$25,000 (about £29,412) each at various sales at market-related prices.

Beginning with the June 1 sale, each bidder must put either a \$25,000 advance de-

posit or \$10 per ounce for the amount bid, whichever is larger.

Reducing the basic advance deposit to \$25,000 will bring a larger number of bidders at the June 1 sale.

At recent sales, the successful bidders have been largely the same group of less than 20 gold dealers in the United States and abroad, plus West German and Swiss banks, purchasing gold for their customers.

However, IMF sources said the additional requirements re-

lating to advance deposits would require the larger buyers to put up more than previously required.

Since June, 1976, the IMF has used the "Dutch auction" method for four of its earlier sales and a "bid-ask" method for its other sales.

The IMF plans to dispose of 25 million ounces of bullion over four years at market-related prices, with the bulk of the proceeds to be used for low-interest loans to 60 developing nations.

—AP-Dow Jones

## Pressure to have BP safety vessel built in Britain

By Peter Hill

British Petroleum is holding formal talks with the Lloyd's shipbuilding group of oil tankers, on the one hand, and a £25m offshore maintenance and safety vessel.

The oil company, which is widely expected to invite tenders for the construction of a semi-submersible vessel, is understood to have contacted the American-owned oil building company of Marathon Oil on the Upper Clyde.

The oil company is at present negotiating the sale of the vessel, which will be capable of maintaining work on offshore oil pipelines and production facilities as well as being employed in a fire-fighting role. Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, has empha-

sized the importance which the Government attaches to the oil industry providing itself with facilities to cope with such emergencies.

Although BP has said that it will seek tenders internationally for the vessel, the company will have considerable pressure to have the vessel built in Britain.

Mr A. Ross Belch, managing director of Scott Lithgow, said: "We would certainly hope to expect this vessel to be built in Britain. We will certainly be making a dead sea for the vessel."

For both Scott Lithgow and Marathon, winning the contract is important.

Earlier this year the Government authorized the construction of a pack-up ship at Marathon or a specialist vessel at the British National Oil Corporation

## Call to replace social security

By Caroline Atkinson, Economics Staff

A radical proposal for the abolition of all social security benefits, including retirement pensions and unemployment pay, and their replacement by a "reverse income tax" is made by Mr Colin Clark, an economist, in a paper published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.

He attacks the notion of a welfare state as a "wealthy and" sinister process whereby provision at first designed for people in real need became transformed into a system of universal and costly handouts.

He characterizes the British Government as a "Farther Christ" who comes round on Boxing Day to collect the tithes of the poor, the gifts he distributed, together with a handsome commission for himself. He advocates reform on the

grounds that public spending and taxation are both much too high, and a cut in social security payments should be a part of any spending cuts.

While the inquiries of the "poverty trap" have been well documented and are deplored by right- and left-wingers alike, it continues to exist because it would cost too much to eradicate without cutting back sharply on the benefits given to the poor.

Mr Clark asserts, but does not try to prove, that much unemployment and sickness benefit goes to families not in need. If this is not the case, then to get rid of the poverty trap would be enormously expensive.

Mr Clark recognizes this in his discussion of the cost of "reverse" or "negative" income tax. This involves setting a base standard of income, according to family circumstances,

above which tax is payable and below which a reverse tax is given from the state to supplement income.

It would not supplement incomes in full, as this would mean a 100 per cent marginal rate of tax on all earnings below the base rate. A low "cut out" rate would maximize incentives, but would lead to either a very low minimum income, or a very high base income.

He settles for a 70 per cent cut out rate, with a base level of income for a family unit of £31.25 a week. This would leave those with no other income, such as retirement pensioners, with only £21.88 (70 per cent of the base level), less than the present pension. Mr Clark suggests an additional annuity for the elderly to overcome this.

Priority before Mr Clark's paper is published by the Institute of Economic Affairs, £1.50.

## On other pages

- Business appointments 22
- Appointments vacant 10
- Diary in Europe 19
- Bank Base Rates Table 23
- Annual statements: Burrell & Co 17
- Clarke Chapman 22
- Hudson's Bay Co 22
- Savoy Hotel 19

## Lending rate 8pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate was cut from 8½ to 8 per cent as a result of the Bank's decision to re-act with the market-related formula for setting MLR. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	Bids at	850m	Allocated	850m
Rate at	850m	850m	850m	850m
Price	226.15	226.15	226.15	226.15
Rate at	850m	850m	850m	850m
Price	226.15	226.15	226.15	226.15

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Capital investment at record level of £416,000.

Property revaluation produces £427,000 surplus.

Rights issue of 1 for 5 ordinary shares at 9p to raise approximately £400,000.

Treasury consent for total dividend of 1.4p for 1977, including tax credit—up 37.8 per cent on 1976.

Chairman: Michael Ashworth

The annual general meeting will be held at Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, London, on Tuesday 14 June at 11am. Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.

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## Union to contest TUC rule on representation

By Derek Harris

The Engineers and Managers Association (EMA) is contesting a TUC general council ruling that only trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (CSEU) should be able to recruit and organize staff and managers in British Aerospace and British Shipbuilding, the two new public corporations.

EMA, whose general secretary is Mr. John Lyons, is already clashing with a number of TUC-affiliated unions because of the EMA drive to expand its membership among professional engineers.

There could be as many as 15,000 potential union members at stake in the aerospace industry, which at staff level has been traditionally weak in unionization and even in the formation of staff associations.

But an immediate clash could arise in the shipbuilding sector where the Shipbuilding and Allied Industries Management Association (SAIMA) has about 1,600 members, about 60 per cent of the managerial staff in that part of the industry being nationalized.

SAIMA, an independent staff organization, has had exploratory talks on linking with the CSEU.

EMA claims that since it has not initiated recruitment campaigns, a SAIMA deal would be in line with TUC policy reaffirmed at the last annual Congress. The EMA also argues that bodies like SAIMA could readily stay independent, with no TUC-affiliate unions gaining any members.

Mr. Lyons commented last night: "It is up to SAIMA. The decision is entirely theirs and they should be able to make it free from pressure. But if they decide to join us they will be welcome partners and we shall fight for them."

EMA. There have been similar discussions with the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section (TASS) of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and with the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (APCCS).

If SAIMA opt for an EMA link, the TUC has now been told, the EMA will not refuse SAIMA transfers. This is despite the ruling by the TUC general council last month that proliferation of unions within aerospace and shipbuilding should be avoided, and organization of staff grades in the new corporations should be restricted to unions like TASS and APCCS, which, unlike EMA, are affiliated to the CSEU.

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## Nube aims to disrupt Standard Chartered

By Christopher Thomas

Disruption of the Standard Chartered Bank is planned this week by the National Union of Bank Employees with a programme of selective stoppages and a policy of non-cooperation. Mr. Stephen Gamble, Nube assistant secretary, said last night that the action was planned to cause maximum embarrassment to the bank in protest at a proposal to reduce pension entitlement by up to 12.5 per cent.

He added: "The bank gained the Queen's Award to Industry last year thanks to the efforts of the staff. Now those same people are faced with the prospect of a pension clawback."

The bank's proposals will affect new employees from May 1. Mr. Gamble said no assurance had been given that existing staff would not be affected. "The union sees this as the thin end of the wedge."

The union claims 1,400 members in the bank. Today it plans action among mail room clerks and messengers, and a walkout at the bank's printing centre. Peace talks with management are expected to take place during the week.

## Hovercraft delay puts Seaspeed out of race

By Patricia Tisdall

Delay caused by hovercraft fire damage and design changes means that Seaspeed, the joint British and French railway cross-Channel hovercraft operators, will lose heavily on this year's expected tourist growth.

The difficulties mean that Seaspeed will be operating with only half last summer's hovercraft capacity to meet increases of 30 per cent or more expected in cross-Channel tourist traffic.

Seaspeed, criticized for its slowness in meeting demand, had hoped to increase its capacity by more than 20 per cent this summer by introducing a new French-built hovercraft.

However, a fire earlier this month at Sedan, the French manufacturer's plant at Bordeaux, has seriously delayed the launch.

A Seaspeed spokesman said French engineers had speeded work on a second model of the N-500 hovercraft, but it was not expected to be in operation until the end of this year at the earliest.

The new hovercraft can carry 385 passengers and 45 cars, almost double the capacity of existing models. Meanwhile, Seaspeed has taken one of its existing two British-built Mounbatten class craft out of service. It has been sent back to the British

Hovercraft Corporation to have a £2m new section inserted. The process will increase its passenger carrying capacity from around 250 to more than 400, and the number of cars spaces from 30 to 60, but the hovercraft will not be back in service until next March.

The combination of circumstances, the seriousness of which is only just being appreciated, leaves Seaspeed with only one small craft on the cross-Channel route.

Some of the lost business will inevitably go to Seaspeed's private industry competitors. Hovercraft, the Swedish-owned company operating out of Ramsgate, is expecting delivery of a fourth craft from the British Hovercraft Corporation next month.

P. & O. Normandy Ferries, which started operating from Dover to Boulogne last year, is hoping to pick up extra passengers.

European Ferries Townsend Thoresen is starting an extra service to France from Portsmouth and hopes for additional business on its conventional ferries.

Last year, the two Seaspeed hovercraft operating out of Dover and Ramsgate lost nearly £1m from Ramsgate by Hovercraft accounted for about 30 per cent of all cross-Channel car and passenger traffic.

## Speyside distillers girding up for expansion

Industry in the regions

On Speyside there is quiet optimism that next year could see the achievement of what used to be regarded as lower than average growth in world demand for Scotch whisky.

Since 1974 the industry has been suffering from cash flow crises coupled with a slowing down in the rate of growth in the world market. As a result last year only 139,600,000 proof gallons were produced compared with the 163,600,000 in 1974.

Mr. Adam Bergius, chairman of Teachers (Distillers) and chairman of the Scotch Whisky Association's information and development committee, says he thinks this year's total could approach 150 million gallons.

This will not be regarded as anything but a beginning by the industry which used to rely on annual growth rates of about 9 per cent, but after three years of snakes-distillers are glad to be on what feels like the bottom rungs of a long ladder.

At 150 million proof gallons the industry will only be working at about 75 per cent of its 1974 capacity, and since then many distilling companies have invested in expensive extra plant which has yet to be used.

Virtual round-the-clock operations in 1974 have been cut

back to five-day weeks with the night shift cut out, but while the air of optimism prevails, production patterns are mixed.

In the 33 miles between Grantown on Spey and Elgin there are some 41 distilleries, many owned by the larger blending companies, others independent and producing for anybody, or nearly anybody, willing to pay the £2 to £2.50 per gallon realized in today's market for a single malt.

Scottish Malt Distillers, a subsidiary of the Distillers Company, says that output this year will be about the same as last year's, the actual level being a commercial secret, but put by most in the area at around 80 per cent of capacity.

Some of the independents, however, say new fillings this year are 10 per cent up but that margins are under extreme pressure.

Last year's drought hit the barley crop in both quantity and quality, fuel costs are soaring and distillers are having to install expensive water treatment equipment to meet the provisions of the Control of Pollution Act.

Cost consciousness has become almost obsessive. Animal feed produced from "dark grains" fetches nearly £100 per ton after last year's drought and one leading independent, eager to protect his identity, claims that he is only producing whisky this year "to sell animal feed" so much are his margins under pressure.

Other distillers are examining the possibilities of harnessing the vast amount of heat available after the distilling process for fish farming or market gardening under glass, rather than allowing it to disperse into the Highland glens.

However, maximum utilization of "waste products" and the arrival of the much hoped for acceleration in world demand could pose as many questions as they solve.

The much publicized theory that the lower levels of production in 1975 and 1976 could lead to a shortage of spirit in the mid-1980s is now discounted because of the excess output in 1974.

But if growth returns to the 5 per cent per annum pattern the industry is predicting, it

will find itself faced by financing problems.

On Speyside it is thought that there is not room for the construction of new distilleries. Expansion of existing facilities would be feasible in most cases.

But there is a growing school of thought that the optimum size plant is about one million proof gallons a year, which would make putting in additional capacity on existing sites a less attractive proposition.

If the annual growth rate is to be 5 per cent, Scottish Malt Distillers alone could need an extra three million gallons a year capacity, the output of three distilleries, each of which could cost well over £1m to bring into production.

While meeting such costs would be of little difficulty to a subsidiary of DCL, the independents would have to turn either to their bankers or shareholders to raise the extra finance. Although they would be eligible for regional grants, there would not be much extra employment on Speyside.

The industry is not labour intensive, especially at the distilling stage, and the new plants would probably be opened in Aberdeenshire.

Ronald Emier

## Training Services Agency wins festival award

At the British-sponsored industry festival last week, the Training Services Agency won the I Owe You, sponsored by Training Services Agency.

The award is for the best film from a first-time sponsor, and this year's winner is a 16mm training film on the importance of coaching in the development of the manager's subordinates.

The Financial Times Export Award for the film most likely to help British exports was won by An Extrusion Pulver Powered by Linear Motors, from Edwards, of Enfield.

The Film and Video Press Group, which makes the Cliff Wheeler award for the best sponsor who has shown most enterprise and initiative in the distribution of a last-year's prizewinner, gave it this year to British Petroleum for its use of Sea Area Forties. They specially commended the National Federation of Building Trades Employers for their distribution of their safety film Eyes Down.

The NFBTE also took a silver award for No Questions Asked in the main competition, in which 180 films competed in 10 categories. BP collected two golds and two silvers for, respectively, The Slender Chance, The End of the Road, Proteins and Energy in Perspective.

The Central Office of Information had two golds and a bronze for We Get Around, Night Call and So We're Different bus.

Eynon Smart

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Home loans and the true rates of interest

From Mr. Norman E. Griggs

Sir, On May 3 Mr. C. K. Lew suggested that building societies should disclose the true rates of interest, alongside the nominal rates of interest, on all documents relating to home purchases.

There is no secrecy about the fact that where a building society calculates mortgage interest on the balance of the capital debt outstanding at the beginning of its financial year, the true rate of interest is slightly higher than the nominal rate. The problem for these societies is to state the true rate because this will vary with the actual life of the mortgage as distinct from the period for which it was originally averaged.

Take the case of a mortgage arranged at 11.25 per cent over 25 years. The equivalent true rate of interest calculated on calendar monthly balances would be 11.38 per cent, but does this figure "do" borrowers very much the wiser? The average mortgage runs for only eight years or so and for periods shorter than 25 years the true rate is lower than 11.38 per cent. The shorter the actual life of the mortgage, the smaller is the gap between the true rate and the nominal rate.

Also the rate of mortgage interest is likely to change fairly frequently. For these reasons any true rate stated in advance can only be a theoretical conception.

Of course, at the tail-end of a 25-year annuity mortgage, the actual rate of interest on the outstanding balance is comparatively high, but, if the loan

continues so long, that balance is very small. It should be noted that the amount of interest involved is comparatively small.

There are various ways in which the true rate of interest can be calculated. A standard method is likely to emerge when the Consumer Credit Act 1974 is implemented.

Yours faithfully,  
NORMAN E. GRIGGS,  
Secretary-General,  
The Building Societies Association,  
14 Park Street,  
Mayfair,  
London, W1Y 4AL.  
May 4.

From Mr. A. C. Mages  
Sir, I note from your columns that it is generally thought that the building societies lowered their interest rates with effect from May 1. Our building society has not yet informed us of this. Such rapidness of change is odd, with rates having been steady for some time. Then they managed to get the necessary bankers' forms to go by the Monday following the Friday decision.

The pattern of changes over the past few years seems to indicate between two and three months' notice when the rates go down and immediate effect when they go up. Am I the only one to consider this action a little one-sided?

Yours truly,  
A. C. MAGES,  
Department of Economics,  
University of Exeter,  
Amory Building,  
Rennell Drive,  
Exeter,  
May 5.

### Proposal to levy VAT on clubs

From Mr. H. G. Thomas

Sir, I should like to alert readers to a rather obscurely placed provision in the current Finance Bill, which was not mentioned in the Chancellor's Budget speech. This is paragraph 13 of the sixth schedule.

At present bodies such as clubs, associations and societies are divided into those which provide "facilities" and those which provide "advantages" to their members. Facilities and advantages are not defined, but it is known that facilities would include such matters as food and accommodation, while the provision of advice, for example, would be an advantage. Bodies which provide facilities must add VAT to their subscriptions, while those which provide advantages only pay VAT if they elect to do so.

Under the new legislation all such bodies will have to charge VAT.

These associations and societies cover a wide spectrum of activities beneficial to the community. Learned and cultural societies as well as a wide range of agricultural, recreational and sporting organizations come to mind as examples, but there will be many others. In many if not in most cases, the members of such associations will not be carrying on a business and will not be able to recover the input tax.

There is still time for organizations to make their objections known to MPs, to the Treasury and to ministers. If they do not like the new proposals, it is essential that they should act promptly.

Yours faithfully,  
H. G. THOMAS,  
Taxation Adviser,  
Country Bandowners Association,  
16 Belgrave Square,  
London SW1X 8PQ.  
May 5.

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May 5.

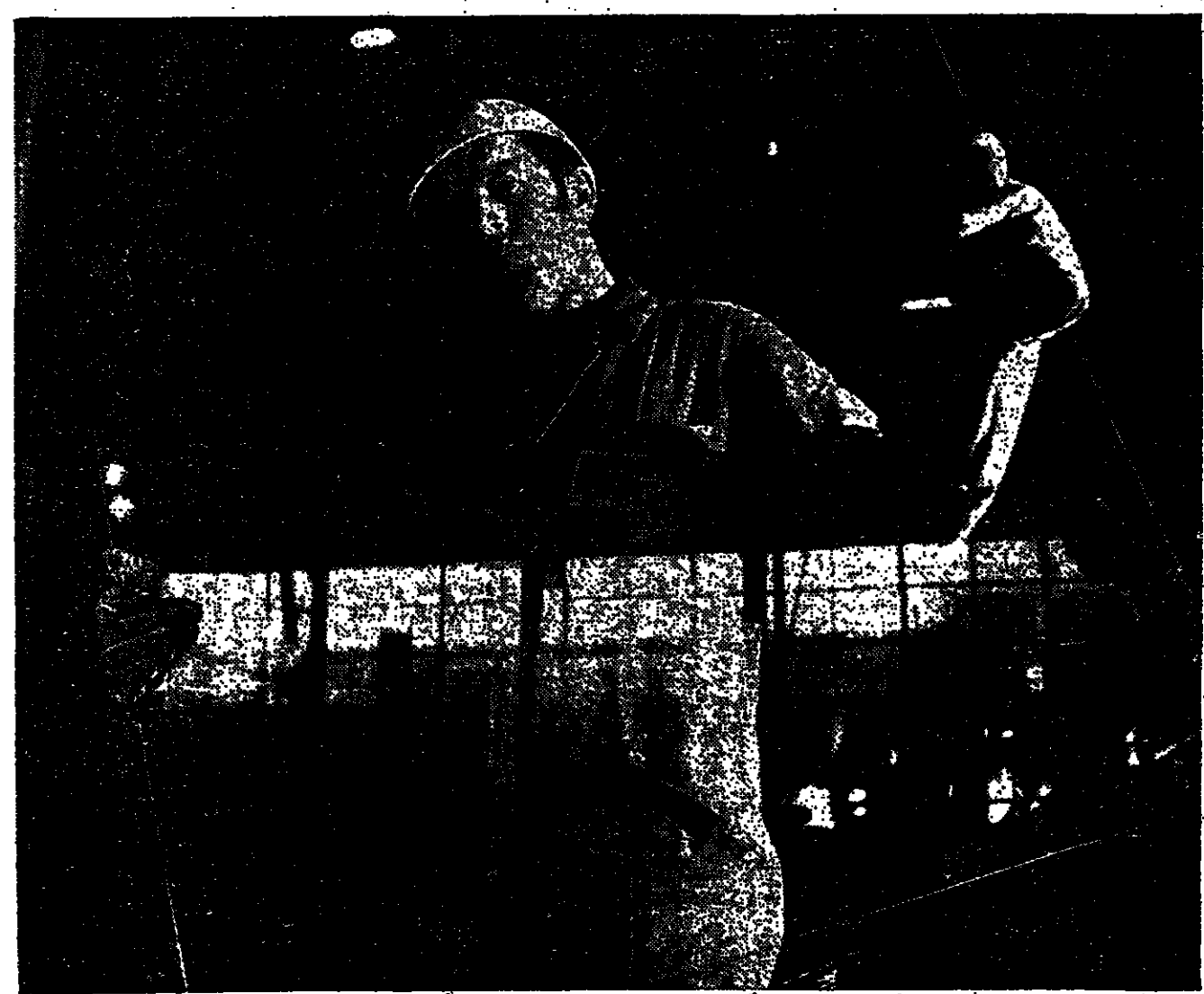
### Vehicle tax

From Mr. Simon Binned  
Sir, Being in the hotel and wine trades, my company is subject to all the varied taxes and licence charges it appears possible for central government to devise.

We thus have come to expect in our voluminous correspondence with the tax collecting agencies that it continues to be every person's right not to have to pay postage when paying one's dues.

I should be very grateful, therefore, if someone could explain why Vehicle Licensing Offices have taken it into their hands to return to sender all payment which do not bear prepaid postage. Or is the tax on a vehicle a minimum of £50.00?

Yours truly,  
SIMON BINNED,  
BINNED LTD.,  
Tatched House,  
Werner Road,  
(off Clayton Road), Selcey,  
Chichester, Sussex,  
PO20 9DD.  
May 5.



## Brazil: the invisible giant

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to exploit it, could be very costly in lost opportunities.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Institutional funds looking for a home



Mr. Sydney Maslin, chairman of Hammerson Property, spurring institutional accounting.

Investment change fast. Back in January one of the most important questions for security investors was the effect of the new tax rules on the value of their investments. But four months later, a sharp rise in the personal sector's investment in public buildings has led to a new set of questions.

But four months later, a sharp rise in the personal sector's investment in public buildings has led to a new set of questions. The new tax rules have led to a new set of questions. The new tax rules have led to a new set of questions.

What has in fact happened? The new tax rules have led to a new set of questions. The new tax rules have led to a new set of questions.

With the medium-term prospects for the economy generally considered promising, more and more fund managers have understandably taken the view that they risk more in being behind in the present market than in paying prices that should not prove to be too high in the long run.

While the authorities could be thinking in terms of a "tap" stock or a test run, a variable rate gilt before long, and while the first signs of inflation are still in the air, it is not surprising that a number of long-term investors are looking for a new home.

The factor, of course, is the daily market of more than 1,500m of BP stock. If the market is right in saying that institutions have already "marked the market" in the past, the sale made by the market is not neutral. If, on the other hand, it were to emerge that more BP stock than anticipated was to go abroad, the implications for domestic investors could, to say the least, be interesting.

### Investigations questions on procedures

It was when a Department of Trade inspection and the evidence of those who had been involved in the case were being examined by those subject to the investigation that the questions arose. But not, it may be said, any longer.

## Business Diary in Europe: Divining a British view of fairness

influential visitor to Britain last week was Raymond Vuel, a member of the Luxembourg Commission of the European Communities. His visit was the result of a request from the British government for a report on the state of affairs in the Commission. Vuel's main task is to keep a vigilant eye on the port given by EEC member states to their national industries. In principle these are prohibited under the Rome Treaty as a form of unfair competition. But the Commission's main task is to keep a vigilant eye on the port given by EEC member states to their national industries. In principle these are prohibited under the Rome Treaty as a form of unfair competition.

chases of offshore installations in the North Sea. The Commission's main task is to keep a vigilant eye on the port given by EEC member states to their national industries. In principle these are prohibited under the Rome Treaty as a form of unfair competition.

Epics. Whatever the forthcoming film of the Arabian Nights, *A Bridge Too Far* may be the last of the war films. The film, which is the last of the war films, is the last of the war films.

Deventer was where the film was shot last year, and the town is now a ruin. The film, which is the last of the war films, is the last of the war films.

Three Dutch firms were under contract for months and months. The film, which is the last of the war films, is the last of the war films.

British theatrical companies were stripped of English, German and Polish uniforms of the period. About 1,500 Deventer extras were hired to do over 15,000 days' work, and Dutch

of inquiry might be to give the guilty parties a chance to destroy the evidence. But guilty parties are sure to be hard at work destroying the evidence. The Department of Trade inquiry of any company is a matter of public record. It is a matter of public record.

### Hammerson Property Conservative accounting

Hammerson Property & Investment Trust refuses to be drawn by the inflation accounting lobby into the expensive game of regular valuations. It takes the view that holding properties at cost and revealing only on completion of a development, a major letting, or some other material event altering a property's investment value, is a more realistic picture of the value of the property.

This conservative approach of Hammerson in this book at £163.4m last year. Revaluations between 1968 and 1976 threw up an average of 100 per cent. And even this surplus excluded any other element of revaluation. The book value of the company's assets is based on a cautious 7.1 per cent aggregate yield from current income.

The effect of the various valuations on the assets is to increase the book value of 78p a share to 49p on the directors' figures and to produce realistic external estimates of worth ranging from between 55 and 67 pence a share.

Efforts to cut development commitments and short-term borrowings are near completion. Hammerson's development commitments, now mainly overseas, are down from 1976's £14m to £7.7m. The company's debt has fallen from £24m to £12m.

Exchange adjustments of £24.8m leave the overall debt picture much the same but the borrowing profile has been improved and the debt service ratio of long-term loans shows that well over half of the £155.2m long-term debt is held until after the turn of the century. Interest on this long-term debt averages less than 8 per cent.

The quality of the balance sheet is matched by the conservative revenue account treatment. Hammerson's profits of £2.8m exclude £3.6m of net development outgoings, but deferred charges are set against revenue from the development and very serious on property sales.

A £3.6m sales surplus has year is, however, treated as an extraordinary item. The treatment of developments means that until accumulated deferred charges are covered no income is taken into profits from a development. In the case of Hammerson, the scheme is not expected to generate earnings for the group until first rent reviews are due in 1981.

At 490p the shares, yielding 15 pence, have the speculative appeal of Standard Life's Dividend (17 per cent of the capital Ordinary at 28.5 pence) and the "A" shares and debenture interests in the group to add to their income immediately. The scheme is not expected to generate earnings for the group until first rent reviews are due in 1981.

Accounts: 1976 (1975)  
Capitalization £79.3m  
Net assets £12.6m (£12.5m)  
Borrowings £20.2m (£21.3m)  
Pre-tax profit £3.8m (£3.6m)  
Earnings per share 3.36p

36m benefactors: Sir Richard Attenborough (left) and Joseph E. Levine on the Deventer set.

overgenerous even by Italian standards for severance pay and compensation for loss of office. Egan, which employs about 34,000 in mining, special steels and textile machinery manufacture, is the most glaring example of mismanagement in a public sector corporation.

When troubles came to a head, the Government insisted on changes at the top and put in a commission, Ugo Nisticò, to run it. Then it promised increasing allocations of funds, until it was decided that there was no alternative but to liquidate the parent and divide the operating companies between two other state holding groups, ENI and IRI.

State occasion. Officially Dr Karl Klagen has another two weeks to go before resigning as president of the West German Federal Bank at the end of this month. Last week the West German

In difficulties. Italy's snowballing Egan scandal, the biggest of its kind since the Christian Democrats came to power 30 years ago, may spill over into the judicial field. The Rome deputy public prosecutor has formally notified a group of about 10 former executives, including the chairman, that they are under investigation.

Rinaldo raised eyebrows earlier this year by claiming that he was entitled to a golden handshake of about £200m (about £800,000). This seemed

## Is sterling strong enough to stand on its own feet?

In the old days you were either a Treasury man, or a Board of Trade man.

That is to say you either belonged to the school which held that the management of overall demand in the economy, combined with control of interest rates and occasional changes in the exchange rate, was the only thing that really mattered, and that some hidden hand would produce the required microeconomic result; or you belonged to the school which believed that improved performance would only come from policies directly aimed at British industry and commerce.

Significantly both Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Heath were in this context ex-Chancellors of the Board of Trade and ex-Chancellors. Their administrations were unusually influenced by the case for faith that industrial reorganisation would help and in the other by conviction that the reason why we were doing so badly was that we did not have German-style "universal banks".

Now, however, from the National Economic Development Office itself, the very temple of the interventionist

faith, has come a major statement not about industrial strategy but about exchange rate policy. It took the form of an attack by Mr David Stout, the economic adviser, on the established doctrine that to devalue early and to devalue often is either a necessary or a sufficient condition for the creation of export-led growth.

At the same time, since the end of last year the authorities have abandoned any logical exchange rate policy. Their tactic of holding the £'s exchange rate at \$1.71 seems to have little scientific basis. It is just the rate to which the £'s returned after the horrors of 1976, buttressed by the understandable hope that it would be nice if the rate could be induced to stay there for a while.

For those who think that floating exchange rates since 1972 have in practice been stabilizing for markets as well as for industry, this policy represents a tentative experiment in returning to a fixed exchange rate regime.

Meanwhile, as a concession to those who think that the exchange rate should take account of high domestic inflation, the £ is being held down to

stop British exports losing all the recently gained price advantage.

This ad hoc compromise, based on no real model of how the economy behaves, is now coming under increasing frequent attacks. Economists like Mr Wynne Godley and politicians like Mr Ewan Gledhill on the one hand argue that the exchange rate is not deliberately pushed down the economy will stagnate forever and unemployment rise further.

Others, including this week's *Financial Review* and *Financial Times*, take the view that by holding down the exchange rate a floating and golden opportunity is being thrown away of reducing inflationary pressures in the economy and of starting a virtuous circle of industrial and economic performance.

The orthodox objection to this is that, since the relative rate of inflation is still so high, it cannot intuitively be a sensible thing to do. Those who argue this, however, must accept the validity of much of Mr Stout's thesis, namely that devaluation can only have a short-term benefit where there is relevant spare capacity available. The emphasis is on the word relevant.

With so many markets dominated by international groups and national and international oligopolies on the supply side and with so much of demand coming from governments and other nationalist sources it would be quite possible that the total net short-term, and even medium-term effects of a devaluation in an economy like ours would be negative.

It would explain why we always seem to be on the first downward stroke of the J-curve so beloved by devaluers. In particular, since no one knows what the right rate is for sterling and since we do not want the short-term cost of financing hot money inflows, might it not indeed be better to let the exchange rate find its own level?

Everyone would allow that the authorities should operate in the market to smooth violent fluctuations. But how long must a fluctuation go on before smoothing becomes deliberate interference? Are the authorities so confident of their economic and industrial policies that they are ready to distort evident market forces?

*International Price Competitiveness, Non-Price Factors and Export Performance*, published by NEDO.

## A Conservative industrial policy for Britain



Opposition spokesmen on industry: (left to right) Sir Keith Joseph, Mr Norman Lamont, and Mr Kenneth Clarke.

'How would we regard workers' cooperatives?

Favourably, provided the plans were viable and had adequate management expertise.

Why not ask the CWS, through its bank, to sponsor other workers' cooperatives?

Certainly, the quality of expert staff in the Department of Industry has improved. The department's data bank added to its knowledge and intelligence.

The National Economic Development Council seems to be taking a party approach provides an additional input. We would want to see the sector working parties, composed of officials, employers and trades unionists, continue their useful work.

Industry schemes, such as the ferrous foundry scheme and machine tool scheme, should continue to be based on the sector working party contribution. Industry would then, through the sector working parties, be working hand in hand with government.

Arbitrary interventions, like the National Enterprise Board's untimely and controversial plunge into tanning by shoring up the Barrow Hosiery Group, would thus be avoided.

What about the NEB itself? Lord Ryder has said: "I hope the board would continue under a Tory administration." We opposed its birth in 1975 and I believe we were right. Consolidating the results of its shareholding, the NEB claims a pre-tax profit of £51m. But no interest has been paid by the public dividend capital (effectively taxpayers' money). If a dividend is to be paid

on this public dividend capital in 1977, the NEB will have to improve its performance considerably.

The NEB is expensive. Its administration, including 51 staff, costs £1,500,000. Apparently, its staff will soon reach 150, so overheads will presumably be over £5m. British Leyland and Rolls Royce were willed on it by the Government. Few believe that the NEB can make a measurable contribution to these companies.

Is there any reason why a strengthened Industrial Development Advisory Board within the Department of Industry should not oversee the government shareholdings in British Leyland and Rolls Royce?

Ferranti is doing well, but despite the NEB, rather than because of it. What of the rest? A strange mix of interests from Thwaites and Reed, the clockmakers with a workforce in single

figures and a dismal record, into which Ryder put £240,000 to INSAC Data Systems, set up to put money into computer software firms.

A Conservative government would direct the NEB to place on the market most of these shares. Perhaps a proportion could be offered to employees?

Some of Lord Ryder's loss-making possessions could not be returned to the market. The Department of Industry, through the Industrial Development Advisory Board, could "hospitalize" these lame ducks until either they were restored to profit or, if that failed, a receiver might be the most effective way of preventing the profitable parts from closing down the unprofitable.

In some cases redundancy might be avoided by Section 8 loans and grants for firms to merge or diversify into new products (as happens in Japan).

Planning agreements, much trumpeted in 1975 by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, have appeared. Neither to industry nor to Parliament. The only one signed so far is with Chrysler—scarcely in a position to refuse!

The gimmick of planning agreements would be abandoned. Instead, we will encourage real participation at plant level which will be much more effective and will ensure the proper exchange of information with employees.

How would we regard workers' cooperatives? Favourably, provided the plans were viable and had adequate management expertise. Ironically, Mr Wedgwood Benn's ill-conceived *Scottish Daily News* did the whole concept immense harm.

Why not ask the Cooperative Wholesale Society, through its bank, to sponsor other workers' cooperatives?

We would look at a "BP solution" for British Aerospace, placing 50 per cent of its equity with the market and with the employees—this might remove it for ever from the party political melting pot. The same could be done with British Shipbuilders, once its capacity was rationalized and diversified into new products and its production concentrated on profitable areas.

Conservatives in Opposition, vigorously led by Mr David Mitchell MP, have looked at the problems of small businesses. Our proposals, for instance, include a new legal category of firm, the proprietary company, to free the owner-proprietor from excessive company law bureaucracy, and there would be relief from oppressive capital transfer tax.

What are we saying? We need the right environment in which industry can prosper. Where absolutely necessary we shall make substantial changes. But, above all, we need to give industry the stability and continuity of policy that it needs for sound investment decisions.

Michael Grylls  
The author is Conservative Member of Parliament for North West Surrey and vice-chairman of the Conservative Industry Committee.

## THE SAVOY

HOTEL LIMITED

Extracts from Sir Hugh Wentner's address at the Annual General Meeting 2 May, 1977

A profit before tax of £1,237,173 is the best The Savoy has achieved since it commenced in business in 1889. It compares with a profit in 1975 of £51,918.

The highest previous profit was in 1972, when it was £1,150,598, which just exceeded the profit for 1969 of £1,135,623.

Last year's record figure was earned almost entirely in the second half of the year, from 1st July to the 31st December, when there was a marked and sustained increase in the demand for hotel apartments, notably by visitors from abroad. In particular, the decline in the number of American visitors, experienced in the last few years, ceased and was reversed. There was also a considerable increase in visitors from Europe and the Middle East.

As a result, the last six months of 1976 yielded a profit of £1,211,173, as compared with a profit in the first six months of £26,000. There was thus a spectacular change at the end of the year in the Company's financial fortunes.

In this Jubilee year, we expect the number of visitors to increase further, from all parts of the world, and as the peak months approach all our available accommodation is likely to be occupied. That we are or certainly will try our best to be, equal to the challenge, I think goes without saying, but it is a peculiar disadvantage of an hotel business that it cannot usually cut its costs significantly when business is bad, just as it cannot, when business is good, take advantage of demand in excess of the accommodation it has available. Within these limits however, we expect in our hotels to have a very good year, as we do in all our restaurants, as well as in banqueting and in all the many auxiliary services we provide.

THE SAVOY

CLARIDGES - THE BERKELEY - THE CONNAUGHT

SIMPSON'S IN THE STRAND - STONE'S CHOP HOUSE

THE LANCASTER IN PARIS

THE SAVOY THEATRE AND OTHER INTERESTS

	1976	1975
Receipts	17,230,800	13,261,500
Profit before taxation	1,237,173	51,918
Profit after taxation	613,173	41,111
Earnings per share		
A Ordinary	2.50p	0.16p
B Ordinary	1.25p	0.08p
Dividend (Gross Equivalent)	15.38%	7.69%



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## Lickin' chicken franchising into shape

Mr. Acheson is optimistic about the company's future prospects and expects to be able to report that it is back in profit, albeit modestly, for the year ending this month.

**Patricia Tisdale**

**Manpower  
Services Commission**  
Selkirk House, 166 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PF







## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Gold shares set to rise?

Gold and platinum shares are expected to be heading for a period of consolidation, according to a report from the London-based research firm, which has been more good news on the gold than the platinum front.

The gold price has recovered well this year, and although the price has fallen from its peak of \$355 an ounce level, it has not lost its momentum, and there has been a strong consolidation at lower levels.

However, gold share prices, according to analysts, are reflecting a gold price of no more than \$330 an ounce, rather than Friday's closing price of \$348.125 an ounce, a gain of \$18.00 on the day.

The political clouds overhanging Southern Africa, which last year drove away investors in their herds, have certainly ameliorated recently with the more pragmatic stance apparent being taken by the South African Government and others. That does not mean to say that there is not a long way to go, as was made clear in the annual statement from Mr. Henry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. The pressing need for change was made even clearer to me during my visit to South Africa by English speaker and Africanist alike who tended to use more direct and

less diplomatic phraseology than Mr. Oppenheimer. However, Dr. Vorster does appear to be heading with the Western winds over the future of Namibia while the authorities have climbed down over the Soweto rent increases—an interesting fact of the demonstrations over the rent increases was the unusual attitude of the police received for their idiosyncratic approach in handling the demonstrators.

While the events in Zaire have been causing considerable concern in South Africa, and to a lesser degree, elsewhere (South Africa has a burning fear of Russian influence extending from East to West across the continent along her

northern border), the signs of a possible settlement in Rhodesia should help investor confidence (United Rhodesian Bonds have more than doubled from their low).

So political constraints may have lessened, but this does not yet seem to have altered the view of the international investor that South Africa is a risky place to have. Beers have performed strongly recently, and not before time, while the mining finance houses are at last getting a look at the world's supply of gold to start catching up.

With the International Monetary Fund auctioning now accepted as part of the way of life, the major uncertainty is the United States Treasury. It is suggested in some quarters that the United States has come to an agreement with South Africa that, provided the price stays stable, it will not intervene.

A level of \$150 an ounce is said to be the point where the Treasury starts to get itchy fingers, and certainly the free market price was unable to keep above \$150 for long. If such a cut off point exists, it should rise with time, and

tainly the finance houses are not looking for any runaway price rise—violent fluctuations upset the plans of the gold companies just as they can burn speculators' fingers.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ian Greig, chairman of Impala, is moderately bullish for platinum this year, with next year being much more spectacular unless the economic recovery aborts. He foresees a price of possibly \$170-\$175 an ounce by the end of the year compared with a current producer price of \$162 an ounce if current indicators are borne out.

One problem on the platinum front is Russian activity. Unlike their handling of gold, the Russians are not renowned for their sophistication in the platinum market, and indeed often sell heavily into a falling market, which only serves to accentuate the peaks and troughs.

Unlike Rustenburg, Impala is less dependent on trade and is more heavily oriented towards the motor industry and Japan. While that potentially makes Impala more vulnerable, it is closer to the market than Rustenburg, based on its various experience, seems far more able to anticipate the vagaries of the market than does its rival.

On pollution the EEC committee are far more strict, and although an EEC committee has been set up, such is the nature of committees that it is likely to be several years before there is a concrete outcome. However, a severe smog, in say, Britain, could concentrate the mind wonderfully.

Meanwhile, General Mining is prepared to sell its 22.1 per cent stake in Lydenburg Platinum, whose main asset consists of a 33 per cent holding in Rustenburg, when the price is right. Dr. W. J. de Villiers, chairman and managing director, commented that with Union Corporation's holding of gold holdings, General Mining was now over-exposed to the two metals.

Desmond Quigley

## Freight report

A break in the normal trading patterns came late last week with what is believed to be the first requirement for a spot rate in the North Sea. The requirement was being circulated by Social who want a 200,000-tonner for an inter-Atlantic Kingdom/continent voyage between the Orkneys and Rotterdam with loading this month.

The event plus the benefit which export of North Sea have provided to the United Kingdom's balance of payments this year both go to illustrate the growing status of this infant of oil-producing areas.

No change was seen during last week in Gulf tanker rates with the average for a vice stay at 21. With only about 10 large tankers being fixed out of the Gulf, the current availability of tonnage still means there is a large surplus.

The big question is whether rates will fall or remain stable and while for the past week they took the latter course, the general opinion among brokers is that they will still slip at least some further.

An indication of the current standing of ulcers came from the fixing of the 340,000-ton deadweight Stavros taken for a charter to the Kingdom/continent voyage at worldwide 17. This is one point lower than the last reported ulcer charter.

A minor scare arose last Thursday after an explosion and fire at the oilfield which supplied Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia's main export outlet in the Gulf. Early reports suggested that it would be about a week before the pipeline link to Ras Tanura could be restored.

The Caribbean market continued to make gains with some rates last week showing firm increases. By comparison, the Mediterranean remained subdued both in terms of the amount of business done and the volume of inquiry. Time charter activity was also limited with the most notable booking being a vice taken by Hess for 12 months trading.

David Robinson

## Wall Street

New York, May 15.—Stock prices closed mostly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today despite a spreading rise in the bond prime rate.

The Dow Jones Industrial average rose 2.56 points to 828.24. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners 840 to 530.

Volume was 19,760,000 shares, down from 21,560,000 yesterday.

## Cocoa closes 5.25c up

Cocoa—Futures closed 5.25c to 5.25c higher on sales of 1,035 lots. The nearby July closed at 16.00c, up 0.25c from 15.75c. The May 15.75c, up 0.25c from 15.50c. The April 15.50c, up 0.25c from 15.25c. The March 15.25c, up 0.25c from 15.00c. The February 15.00c, up 0.25c from 14.75c. The January 14.75c, up 0.25c from 14.50c. The December 14.50c, up 0.25c from 14.25c. The November 14.25c, up 0.25c from 14.00c. The October 14.00c, up 0.25c from 13.75c. The September 13.75c, up 0.25c from 13.50c. The August 13.50c, up 0.25c from 13.25c. The July 13.25c, up 0.25c from 13.00c. The June 13.00c, up 0.25c from 12.75c. The May 12.75c, up 0.25c from 12.50c. The April 12.50c, up 0.25c from 12.25c. The March 12.25c, up 0.25c from 12.00c. The February 12.00c, up 0.25c from 11.75c. The January 11.75c, up 0.25c from 11.50c. The December 11.50c, up 0.25c from 11.25c. The November 11.25c, up 0.25c from 11.00c. The October 11.00c, up 0.25c from 10.75c. The September 10.75c, up 0.25c from 10.50c. 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For Really Discerning Drinkers  
**HIGH & DRY**  
Really Dry Gin

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Really Dry Gin

For Really Discerning Drinkers  
**HIGH & DRY**  
Really Dry Gin

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# Secretarial and Non-Secretarial appointments also on page 27

## NON-SECRETARIAL

### ADVERTISING RECEPTIONIST

Busy job, looking after clients, answering phones, general office work. Good salary, around £2,500 p.a. **THAT AGENCY**, Kensington High St., W.1. 01-581 4335

## LP US TO PROVIDE A FIRST CLASS SERVICE

Merrill Lynch, Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. is seeking a person to work in their West 1 property department. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the property market and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,500 p.a. to £3,500 p.a. according to experience. **PLEASE PHONE** MRS VOLSTONHOLES on 839 1571

## SEE THE SWIMMING POOL

£3,100  
An advertisement for a swimming pool, located in a beautiful garden, with a view of the sea. The pool is 10m x 5m and has a diving board. The garden is well maintained and there is a large patio area. The house is a three bedroom semi-detached house, with a garage and a garden. The price is £3,100. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## TOUCH OF CLASS

£3,450  
Come to the M.D.'s Personal Secretary in this city. The M.D. is a successful businessman and is looking for a personal secretary who can handle his personal and business affairs. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to the M.D. Salary £3,450 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## T.V. RECEPTIONIST

£2,700 (NEG.)  
The Co. involved in Production of T.V. commercials, seeks a receptionist to handle incoming calls and answer queries. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the company and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## ECIALIST ANTIQUE SHOP

SW3  
An administrator required to handle incoming calls and answer queries. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the company and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## ARE YOU DYNAMIC

active and efficient with a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## FASHION

on the company will be in a position to handle incoming calls and answer queries. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the company and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## TRAVEL

right, intelligent Clerk to work in a travel agency. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## SALES ASSISTANT

for a graphics/art studio. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## THE GOLD-RUSH

A secretary to the dynamic commercial executive with a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## TRAVEL

Have opportunity to be a counter Assistant in a travel agency. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## SECRETARY/P.A.

for Director of International Freight Company. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

for a person to handle incoming calls and answer queries. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## MARKET RESEARCH

for a person to handle incoming calls and answer queries. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## FRIENDS OF SOUTH

London St. W.1. for French Connection. CLOTHES. require person to assist with managing their clothing shop. You should have an interest in fashion, enjoy responsibility and a kind friendly personality. £2,500 p.a. + generous staff discounts. Phone 829 1552.

## LUCIENNE PHILLIPS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. experienced sales assistant for ladies' fashions. Excellent proposals, commission and telephone. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## POWER HUNGRY MANAGER

£4,000 + PROFIT SHARING. Crown House Staff Services want the best manager for their new office. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £4,000 p.a. + profit sharing. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## TWO AND TWO MAKE TEN

£3,500. Join this exciting international company. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £3,500 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## Could You See Yourself As An

INTERVIEWER? We need an enthusiastic interviewer to join our busy team. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## BOOKKEEPER

£3,400+. For this exciting company. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £3,400 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## WHEN YOU WANT THE

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## PHOTOGRAPHY PICTURE COORDINATOR

This is your chance to work in a dynamic and exciting environment. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## WINE AND SPIRITS

£4,000 + BONUS. Deal with wine and spirits. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £4,000 p.a. + bonus. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## CAREER MINDED?

Demonstrate your initiative and ambition. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

£3,600. Deal with administrative tasks. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £3,600 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## NEVER A DULL MOMENT!

You are the vital link between a client and a company. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## BUREAU CLASSICAE

for a person to handle incoming calls and answer queries. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## SPANISH TRANSLATOR/SECRETARY

required by International Organisation in W.1. Spanish speaking and fluent in English. Excellent salary. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## SECRETARY/P.A.

for Director of International Freight Company. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

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### A NEW BEGINNING WITH AMERICAN COMPANY MOVING TO HOLBORN

moving offices to newly decorated home. 15 Holborn, London EC1A 3HT. Tel: 01-581 4335

### Job with a view!

Come and see us in our office in Trafalgar Square with a view of the London skyline. Salary £3,000 p.a. + bonus. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## SECRETARY

to work for Solicitor and Trust Manager. Small, friendly office with prospects for future advancement. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## MANAGING DIRECTOR'S ASSISTANT

£3,250. A genuine P.A. to the Managing Director. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £3,250 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## CHARITY—NO SHORTHAND

Do you want a career in a dynamic and exciting environment? The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## MAKE IT IN MAYFAIR

£3,200. Near it to the top in this busy area. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £3,200 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## WHEN YOU WANT THE

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## PHOTOGRAPHY PICTURE COORDINATOR

This is your chance to work in a dynamic and exciting environment. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £2,700 p.a. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## WINE AND SPIRITS

£4,000 + BONUS. Deal with wine and spirits. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £4,000 p.a. + bonus. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

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## MARKET RESEARCH

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### MANPOWER SECRETARIES GET THE BEST

12 days paid holiday, paid 12 days. You'll be paid for the work you do on a weekly basis, equivalent to £3,500 p.a. We're looking for a person who can't wait to get the best. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## SEC/P.A.

£3,500 + BONUSES. International Secretary. The ideal candidate will have a good knowledge of the city and be able to provide a first class service to clients. Salary £3,500 p.a. + bonuses. **Churchill Personnel**, 13 Wilton Road, S.W.1.

## INTERNATIONAL OIL GROUP

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## Dublin shop complex gets going

The exchange of contracts last week between the Irish Life Assurance Co and Dublin Corporation for the first phase of the Moore Street shopping complex marks a further stage in the new look being given to the historic city. The site covers some five acres and is within 100 yards of the General Post Office in O'Connell Street.

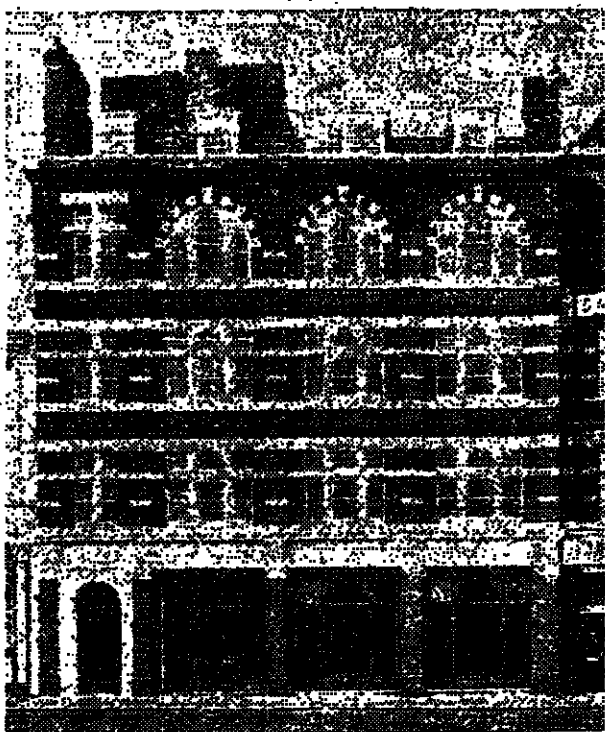
Designed by David Keane and Partners, the scheme provides for 130,000 sq. ft. of shopping space in several malls, with multi-storey parking for some 600 cars. An interesting detail of the design is that the building line along the west side of Moore Street will be set back to give an increased area for the existing street traders.

Accommodation is also being provided within the complex for stall holders. In the main part of the scheme a large part has been prelet to Roches Stores, who will have access to the main mall from their recent extension. Under the terms of the partnership agreement between Irish Life and the corporation, Irish Life will provide the finance and be responsible for the development.

Any surplus above an agreed yield will be divided equally between the corporation and Irish Life. Total development cost is about £10m. Letting of this scheme is through Lisney and Son, of Dublin. Irish Life is also concerned with another scheme, between Abbey Street and Talbot Street, costing about £20m. The first phase is complete and the second, comprising shopping, offices and residential units, is due for completion towards the middle of next year.

In Scotland the first large new office development, in Falkirk for many years is nearing completion. The building is Graham House, in Vicar Street, on a site of the old post office, the impressive Victorian front of which is being retained. Design is by Scott, Brownrigg and Turner and the space provided will be about 22,500 sq. ft. which is being offered at £3.75 a sq. ft.

The development is by Graham House Investments, a company jointly owned by Wight Investments (Palmont), a subsidiary of Wight and Alex Lawrie Properties, a subsidiary of Walter Duncan and Goodricke. Letting is through Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden, of Edinburgh, and Jones Lang Wootton, of Glasgow. Work has begun on the second phase of the central area redevelopment in Sale, Cheshire, which is being carried out by Langford Property



Garden House, in Long Acre, Covent Garden, is a renovation office scheme carried out by the English Property Corporation.

Co, a subsidiary of Beaumont Properties. This phase, part of a six-acre scheme, will comprise nine individual shops of varying sizes, totalling some 23,680 sq. ft. which are to give on to a covered pedestrian mall.

It will adjoin the recently reopened covered market hall and link Town Square with Hereford Street, opposite the entrance to the new Tesco department store, which is now nearing completion. Parking will be provided at first-floor level and be linked by bridges to the existing multi-storey car park and to the roof of the new Tesco store.

A building contract worth £500,000 has gone to J. Jarvis, of Sale, and completion is due early next year. Design is by Turner, Lansdowne and Partners, of Manchester, and letting is through Hesley and Baker.

In the industrial sector Dimsdale Developments (South East and Croydon) Properties, a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Newspapers, are to carry out a joint industrial partnership scheme with the London Borough of Hounslow.

Designed by Southgate Associates, the scheme will have an investment value of more than £1m and will comprise 44,500 sq. ft. of industrial and warehousing space at Piter Road, Feltham, Middlesex. Construction is due to begin this month for completion about next March. Units will be available from 5,000 sq. ft. at rents of £2 a sq. ft. Letting is through Harold Williams Bennett and Partners, Brian Cooper and Co, and Daughtry.

A new addition to the London office market, Garden House, in Long Acre, which extends through Floral Street just by the Royal Opera House, is a renovation scheme carried out by the English Property Corporation.

The operation took in two buildings now joined by a new link and provides some 10,000 sq. ft. of offices on five floors, and 3,560 sq. ft. of industrial or storage space in the basement. The top floor of the rear building retains its original timber vaulted warehouse roof. The scheme is in the sensitive Covent Garden area and the character of the buildings has been retained. The architects were Scott, Brownrigg and Turner. Letting is through E. A. Shaw and Partners and the rent is £90,000 a year.

Another interesting office building available for letting is the former headquarters of the Beatles at 54 St James's Street, Westminster, which the Esso Pension Trust has put on the market through Herring, Son and Daw. The building, which is on the corner of Bennett Street, is built in the Georgian style and has a large bay window on the first floor.

It has been extensively modernized and has had a fifth floor added. There is full air conditioning and double glazing. Accommodation totals 11,363 sq. ft. including five floors of office and ground floor and basement showrooms. It is available at £130,000 a year on a lease of 20 or 25 years.

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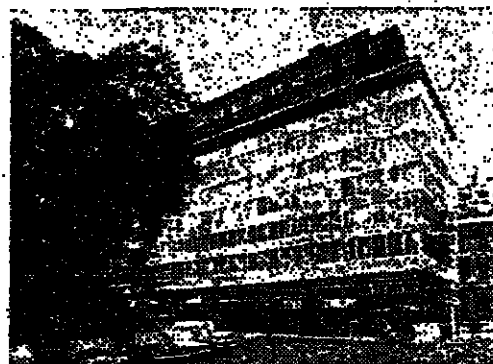
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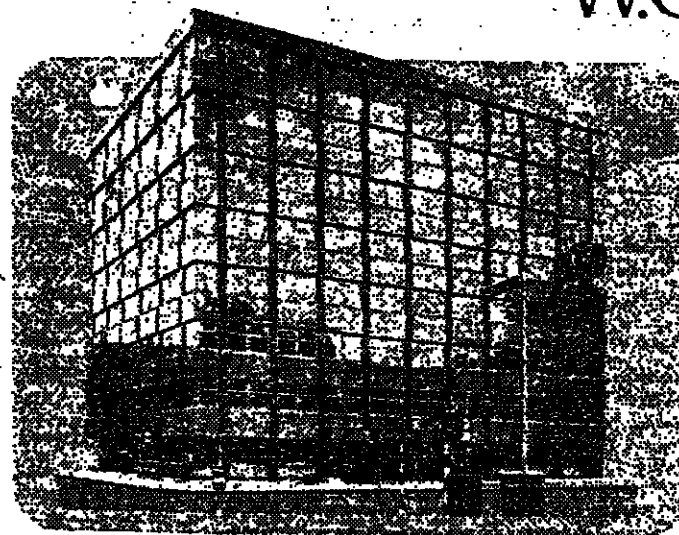
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(continued on page 25)



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